REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,280.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs.	42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... ,, 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 14th June, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 10th June, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10th JUNE.

THE fine s.s. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Andersson, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs.	500
Ditto 2nd	,,	300
TO SUEZ 1st	,,	300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

Wm. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c, now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ LAST NIGHT OF BUKAVLEE.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 8th JUNE.

GOOLAY BUKAVLEE,

To be followed by a Charming Exhibition of

FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—OFFERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, for as many SUITS of WATERPROOF CLOTHING, as the Company may require, up to 200.

A sample Suit to accompany each offer.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th June 1872.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Schools of the above Society RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 10th June.

BYCULLA SCHOOL.
Master—Mr. J. McDonald, } With Assistants.
Mistress—Mrs. J. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—Mr. D. B. Lumsden, } With Assistants.
Mistress—Miss Collett, }
Music Master—Herr Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Hon. Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOSEPH MARIA de PENHA, JANE IZABELLA PHILLIPS, and GEORGE FRANCIS PHILLIPS have contracted to sell to M. A. MISQUITA all that piece of LAND, with the messuage, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, in the Oart called Nagdevee, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 4-9th square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 391. All persons having any Claims on or against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such Claim, if any there be, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated 6th June 1872.

M. A. MISQUITA.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

DIAPHANIE.

Any person of ordinary skill and taste may, by this invention, produce a decoration equal in appearance to the

Most Beautiful and Costly Stained Glass.

Diaphanie is applicable to windows of all shapes, lamp shades, screens, and all other uses for which stained glass can be employed, the materials are inexpensive, and the operation simple and cleanly.

Brushes each As. 10; Rollers each Rs. 1-12 ; Necessary Varnishes, &c., from As. 12 per bottle; Sheets of Design from Rs. 2 each.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. beg to call the attention of their Constituents to a most excellent "Bitter" that is now in great demand in London and known as "KILL THE CROW," a Scotch phrase significant of tonic and reviving properties.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen quart case, sample cases of which they will be happy to submit.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 6th June 1872.

Choice MOURNING NOTE PAPERS, Cream or Violet Laid, With four depths of border.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 8	5 0
"ALBERT" (6¼ by 4 inches), do. do.	4 0	4 8
"QUEEN'S" (5¼ by 3½ inches)	3 8	4 0

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,
Of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £225
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £293
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £360
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £506
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £860
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MÉDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Dr. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless ; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents :—

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 8th JUNE.

Mr. and Mrs. BENNEE,
AND
THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY,
BY SPECIAL DESIRE IN
THE LADY OF LYONS.

BOX PLAN MAY BE SEEN, AND TICKETS SECURED AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Ragoo Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

NOTICE.—During the REPAIR of the TIME SIGNAL BALL, which has fallen into disorder, the usual DAILY TIME SIGNAL will be made by hoisting a FLAG over the TOWER, and dropping it exactly at 1 p.m.

CHARLES CHAMBERS,
Superintendent Government Observatory.

Government Observatory, Bombay, 6th June 1872.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain C. E. HANBURY, Royal Artillery, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from the 1st instant, after which no Claims will be admitted.

E. S. MILMAN, Major, R.H.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Secunderabad, 1st June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs.	10 8
CALCUTTA		10 8
MADRAS		10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA		12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Late Supreme Court File.—Equity Side.

SHREECRUSTNA NARRONJEE..........................Complainant.

vs.

BHAEE PANDRANG, WILKES HILL, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of WASSOODEW PANDRANG, an insolvent, NARRAYEN PANDRANG, TOOKARAM PANDRANG, and RUCKMABAEE, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the decretal order made in the above cause and bearing date the 29th day of January 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esquire, Acting Master in Equity of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shreecrustna Narronjee, Bhaee Pandrang, Wilkes Hill, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of Wassoodew Pandrang, an insolvent, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang, and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and building thereon, situate on the north side of Shaikody Lane, near Wittalwady, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 141, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 50, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Chintoo Luxumon, on or towards the south by the public road, on or towards the east by the house of Manockjee Cassiba, and on or towards the west by the house of Tribhowan Luckmidass, and which said premises were formerly and now occupied by the defendants Bhaee Pandrang, Wassoodew Pandrang, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Master, and at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the complainant abovenamed, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 30th day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Master in Equity.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 330 of 1870.

MANOCKBAEE, wife of RUSTOMJEE BEHERAMJEE, Parsee, residing at No. 44, Hora Bazaar Street, within the Fort, by RUTTONJEE BICKAJEE, her next friend ....Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PUSTAGIA, Parsee, residing at No. 21, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, and the said Rustomjee Beheramjee, Parsee, residing at No. 44, Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort ....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventeenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Manockbaee, wife of Rustomjee Beheramjee, Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, and Rustomjee Beheramjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and offices built and standing thereon with the appertenances situated on the north side of Girgaum Back Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and one-ninth of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 512, 513, and 514, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 189, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property and oart of Dadabhoy Pallonjee ; on or towards the west, partly by the property of Pandoo Dadajee, partly by the property of Junardhun Crustnajee, and partly by the property (oart of Trimbuckrao Raghobaji ; on or towards the north partly by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee, and partly by the property of Dinshaw Eduljee ; and on or towards the south by the Girgaum Back Road, and which said messuages and premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the Office of the Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Messieurs Dallas and Lynch, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, 5th Church Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	Rs.	100 0 0
4 ,, ,,	..	,,	125 0 0
6 ,, ,,	..	,,	150 0 0
8 ,, ,,	..	,,	175 0 0
10 ,, ,,	..	,,	200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

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CIVIL, MILITARY, and NAVAL TAILOR,
SHIRT MAKER,
HOSIER, HATTER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET.

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino ......half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super ,, ,,	21 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino	30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance	24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton ......per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	12 8	14 0
,, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
,, Striped Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS,
SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 8
Fine ,, Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes	18 0	20 0
Superfine "Very Thin"	20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers for Sportsmen { Fine ......per pair	4 12	5 8
{ Super ......per pair	5 12	6 4
Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wool—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c.	22 8	25 0
Best ,, Fine Linen Fronts, &c	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c.	7 8	8 8

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Three Fold Shapes. { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. West End, Shakespere (Military New Mess Collars }	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

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Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, } Cash, Rs. 5 0 10 8 12 8 14 0 16 0
per Doz. } Credit ,, 6 0 12 0 14 0 15 8 18 0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders... 25 0 28 8

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade. { Small Sailors Knott { ...... 1 12 to 2 12 2 0 to 3 2
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Conqueror, H. R. H. { Large Knott { 2 0 2 12 2 4 3 2
Dress Ties each 0 8 0 10
Made Bow 0 14 1 0
Tom Thum Ties 0 14 1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored 1 0 1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs 1 12 2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs,	14-Carat Gold on Ivory, each article Warranted.	3 8	4 0
Collar Studs,		1 8	1 12
Solitaires.		4 8	5 0

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Damask Napkins	doz.	10 8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16 8	18 8
Large Size	each	23 0	25 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11 8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20 0	22 8

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	inch		
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct Cabin Height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	31 0
LADIES—Light and Strong, with Tray, folding Millinery Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable Article	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
	26	25 0	28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteaus, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	24	52 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
	30	68 0	75 8
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		5 12	6 0
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with patent Spring Lock		6 12	7 18
		7 12	8 12
RUG STRAPS—Connecting Handles		2 0	2 4
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best Seasoned Birchwood, with strong Steel Screws		9 8	10 8
		11 8	13 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
RUGS { Pure Alpacca, Light and Soft		12 8	14 8
,, Large Size		16 8	18 4
SCOTCH MAUDS		16 8	18 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street. Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mrs. S. CARROL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

IN returning her best thanks for the kind patronage accorded to her in Bombay, begs to inform her Constituents, that she will REMOVE to POONA for the SEASON from the 1st JUNE NEXT, where she will OPEN her Establishment in the CIVIL LINES, next to KEMP & Co.'s, and will be happy to attend to all Orders as usual.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

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Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

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The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

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Just Published, Price Rs. 4.

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For the use of Students ;

By an Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, revised by Aka Meerza Zimut Abideen Sheerazee.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,
which has left Boston on the 5th March last, and
Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,
via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.
600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet

LUMBER,
best quality, one, two and three inches thick.
142 Boxes Best Fresh

TOBACCO,
Leopold, Morgan and Powhatten Brand .
200 Cases Best Refined

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 6th May 1872.

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AT SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS may always be seen the largest and most varied stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES in INDIA. The below mentioned are worthy the notice of intending purchasers :—

No. 1.	A MAHOGANY GRAND SQUARE PIANO, by Broadwood and Sons, No. 147, solid wood, made expressly for India, with metal Bars and Bracings, full compass, in perfect order ......Rs.	300
No. 2.	A precisely similar Piano, No. 182	300
No. 3.	Another similar, but rather larger and with brass bound corners, a very full toned instrument, No. 103	450
No. 4.	A MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANO, by Collard and Collard, No. 143, a very sweet toned Piano and well adapted for accompaniments to vocal music	275
No. 5.	A WALNUT WOOD GRAND SQUARE, by Schiedmayer, No. 158, with full compass of octaves	375
No. 6.	A very handsome ROSEWOOD GRAND SQUARE, No. 181, our own make, nearly new, full compass of octaves	450
No. 7.	A second-hand MAHOGANY GRAND SQUARE PIANO, by Schroder, full compass	375
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No. 9.	A nearly new SOLID MAHOGANY SYMPATHETIC PIANO, No. 180, full seven octaves. This is really a most beautiful instrument	550
No. 10.	A MAHOGANY FONDA GRAND, by Kirkman and Son, No. 164, with extra metal Bars and Plate	400
No. 11.	A handsome SPANISH MAHOGANY GRAND PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard, No. 177, with carved sides. This instrument has a fine rich tone, and is quite a Concert Piano	750
No. 12.	A SOLID MAHOGANY TRICORD SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANO, No. 3999, a most beautiful, rich, full toned instrument	900

In addition to the above mentioned we have a large stock of new and second-hand Pianos always in stock. Special attention is requested to our new SOLID MAHOGANY INDIAN SQUARE PIANOS at Rs. 575; also to our new SYMPATHETIC PIANOS at Rs. 750.

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PIANOFORTE & MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

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FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

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Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

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For Views, Scraps, &c.,

Containing 25 leaves of stout card board, each being hung separately upon cloth, substantially bound in morocco, handsomely gilt-tooled, and gilt-edged.

11 in. by 9 in.................Rs. 8 | 14 in. by 12 in.................Rs. 18
12 ,, by 10 .... 10 | 16 ,, by 14 ,, ... 24

THE ABOVE ARE VERY HANDSOME AND WELL-SUITED FOR PRESENTATION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELTZOGENES,

OR
DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE	Rs.	12
,, 2, six ,, ,,		15
,, 3, ten ,, ,,		24

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.

Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & CO.'S
SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER,
For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE	Rs.	0 14
Quart ,, ,, ,,		1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,
In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,
Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.
Everything appertaining to this Trade.

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PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
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Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES '63 VINTAGE,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 42 per Dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

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TREACHER and Co., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	21 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case. The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE ; Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE ; Jules (the original) Mumm's finest dry	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	35 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling ; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	33 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	21 0	22 0
MOSELLE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	21 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.
HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 0
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 8
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	,,	18 0	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	,,	25 0	28 0
Do. Pints		14 0	16 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	,,	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior	,,	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	,,	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate	,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, and MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COGNAC and CLARET—Blanchy and Carmn's—sold by the Undersigned in Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER & Co., expected shortly to arrive Per Steamer "Xantho." Dean Lane, Bombay, June 6, 1872.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.
Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY and CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

"VINO DE PASTO" SHERRY.
Rs. 19 per Dozen.

A shipment of this Delicate and Dry Wine, JUST RECEIVED.

We are also in possession of a further supply of our very dry AMONTILLADO at Rs. 38 per dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Vino de Pasto, White Seal ...... ,, ,, 30 ,,
J. Sandback & Son's .... ,, ,, 24 ,,
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's .... ,, ,, 24 ,,
M. P. Guimareus & Son's.. ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. old pale dry... ,, ,, 28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts. ,, 21 ,,
Do. ......Qts. ,, 42 ,,
Do. Magnums ,, 82 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's Qts. ,, 20 ,,
Sandback and Son's ... ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. Do. .. Pts. ,, 11 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior.. Qts. ,, 24 ,,
Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers........ ,, ,, 16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien. Qts. ,, 13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Press and Spinning shares weak. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	768½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	165
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,595
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	402½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	180p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,295
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,435
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,525
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	845
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	230p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	985
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,500
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	7,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,035
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	400
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8, 00
200	2,·00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,285
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,0.0	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,090
300	1,000	all	200 p	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,010
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,125
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6.0
170	2,500	all	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	853
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	2,120

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	430
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
......	25	19½		Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	229

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	106⅜ to 106⅞
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104⅛
Four per cent	101⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	£.105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91 to 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90 to 90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 1st June 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,10,9 5	8	0
Merchandize	3,39,409	15	4
Electric Telegraph	1,054	12	6
Earth Trains	597	8	0
Total Rs.	4,51,967	11	10
Corresponding week last year open 1,274 miles ... Total Rs	4,71,344	1	9
Decrease Rs.	19,376	5	11

CALCUTTA.—3RD JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., small sums only at Rs. 101-10.

5½ per cents. a small sum, at Rs. 112-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares one lot at Rs. 1,540, others at Rs. 1,555 and 1,560.

National Bank shares at Rs. 107 and 107½.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 170.

MONDAY EVENING.

The excessive heat of the past week has imparted a sluggishness to all branches of trade. The only particle of animation has been in the stock market, where tea especially has been very buoyant.

Telegraphic advices from home report a reduction of the Bank rate to 4 per cent which is doubtless owing to mercantile bills discounted having decreased three millions, and the cash balance increased by three quarters of a million since it was raised to 5 per cent.

The Bank of Bengal has also reduced its rate 1 per cent., money however, still continues so abundant that although this reduction is a nearer assimilation to the rates in the open market, money on call cannot find employment at a better figure than 3 per cent.

The Bank of Bengal report up to the 28th ultimo calls for little comment. The only alteration of any moment is the increase under the head of Bank post bills of sixteen lakhs, which, it is almost needless to remark, can have nothing to do with the external exchanges, taking into calculation the London rate for bills on India, but must be regarded as simply a transfer between the branches.

Other deposits have decreased 40 lakhs. The cash at Head Office is increasing steadily, but there is no reduction in the heavy cash balances at the Branches, which facts, coupled with the heavy purchases for sixty days' sight bills on Bombay made by the Bank during the months of March and April last admits of the conclusion that the greater portion of the 4 crores of cash at Branches is at Bombay, where it is not only infructuous, but cannot be returned to Calcutta except at a loss.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has been flat and inanimate, and with the exception of 4 per cent. paper which has rallied a little, to effect sales, it has been necessary to give way seriously in the rate.

The advices from London of Saturday last are more favourable, and should sterling exchange recede slightly paper would become a favourable means of remittance, and any further fall would be checked. The market for Government Securities here is becoming daily more and more dependant upon the London market. Closing quotations are—

CALCUTTA.

4 per cents.	Rs.	101-8
4½ ,,	,,	104-6
5½ ,,	,,	112-4

BOMBAY.

4 per cents.	Rs.	101-10
4½ ,,	,,	104-10
5½ ,,	,,	112 4

LONDON

4 per cents.	Rs.	96½
4½ ,,	,,	99
5½ ,,	,,	107-8

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—The past ten days have witnessed an increasing desire on the part of the public to invest their money in tea stock, and there can be no doubt if, as there seems to be every prospect, the companies who paid such handsome dividends last year, do the same again this, a further advance in all good tea stock is a certainty.

The Assam Tea Coy., which has yet only paid an ad interim dividend of 5 per cent for the past year, the shares of Rs. 200 stand at Rs. 400, whereas the Bishnauth Tea Co. which has paid 12½ per cent for the past year shares of similar value only stand at Rs. 350. The same remark applies to many other good companies. It would not be at all surprising to see the attention of people at home directed towards some of the sound companies as an investment. In Bank Stock Nationals have again rallied and they may be quoted in good demand at Rs. 106 to Rs. 108. Bank of Bengals are a little sick, sellers appearing in the market as low as Rs. 1,525.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 7th June, 12 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind east light, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 7th June, 12-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south thermometer 86, barometer 29·94

TUTICORIN, 7th June, 12 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 95, barometer 29·802.

MANGALORE, 7th June, 9-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 88, rainfall 15 cents.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH JUNE.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton Wooden Ships ,, Myrabolns & Coir bdls Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. £2 5s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton ,, Opium Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Riga (s)	Drysdale	Leith, May 2.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, June 4.
	Cospatrick	Elmslie	London, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Regina	Brady	Calcutta.
	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Aden and Suez.
	Patna (s)	Burke	Calcutta.
	Neera (s)	Osburn	Calcutta.

The ship Ashgrove, Fullerton, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oriental, to China and Calcutta.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
4	Historian (s)	Tatton	Hongkong, May 16.
	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Moulmein, May 25.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7th June, 10-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo (s), 105 casks beer, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody; 4 cases drugs, D. and N. Manockjee.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s), 4 cases Madeira wine, and 30 cases champagne, Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthekey; 40 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

Teviotdale, 51 cases paper, H. Clason & Co.; 50 cases kerosine oil, Sullamonjee Currimjee; 5 bales printing paper, 2 casks ink, and 1 case paper, Bhicco Sazba & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 79 bales cotton, King & Co.

Stornoway, 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Scanderia (s), 33 bales wool, Vizbhookendass Amrootlall; 26 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 50 bales wool, Runchord Hurjeebhoy; 10 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 42 bales cotton, Heeralall Ramgopall; 110 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. 350 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 22 bales wool, Nundram Begraj.

Yeddo (s), 53 bales wool, Soonderdass Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, Chotalall Joogulbhoy; 50 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy; 1,600 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 146 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 75 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 85 bales cotton, Bhuwanjee Mooljee; 21 bales wool, Cursondass Nansey; 12 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Khedive (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 59 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 52 bales wool, Kooosall Dewchund.

Peshawur (s), 520 bags linseed, Soonderdass Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Celestial Empire, 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 75 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 16 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 bales hides Jaferjee Goolamhusson.

Khedive (s), 75 bundles hides, Nenseybhoy Gangjee; 57 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 55 bundles hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 20 bales hides, Momed Ebram; 88 cases olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 30 cases mother o' pearl shells Hassumbhoy Goolamhusson & Co.; 52 bundles hides D wjee, Canjee; 7 bales hides, Mahomed Oomerbhoy: 45 bundles hides, Ruzubally Aliruza.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive (s), 12 cases peacock feathers, Rahimbhoy Cadurbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 170 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 case cambay stone, Cayemally Tyebally; 63 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 235 bales cotton, Sewbagus Ballapursad; 1 bale cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 24 chests M. opium, Moolchund Dalichund; 50 bales water twist, Joosub Meer; 600 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Lalljee Hemraz; 21 chests M. opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 14 6
1,000 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 15 6
1,000 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 12 0
1,500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 13 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs.	6 8 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	30 ,,	7 lbs.	5 2 6
750 ,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 lbs.	5 13 0
450 ,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,,	21 ,,	3 lbs.	2 4 6
1,200 ,,	,, ,,	32 ,,	24 ,,	2¼ lbs.	2 2 0
100 ,,	,, T. Cloths	32 ,,	24 ,,	7 lbs.	4 13 0
6.0 ,,	,, T. RedCambrics	24 ,,	28 ,,		4 6 0

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dhollera,	ready	Rs. 262-63
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 264
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 260
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 258
175 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 259-61½
100 ,,	,, Bhownuggur,	ready	,, 262½
25 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 264
500 ,,	,, Sawginned	ready	,, 285½
50 ,,	,, Jo·ia	ready	,, 245-47
100 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee,	full pressed	,, 267

YARNS.

4,500 lbs. Mull No. 40 ... ... 12¼ as per lb.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 7th June, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th June, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 7th June, 2-30 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max	Min.
From Calcutta	4 18	0 4
,, Galle	3 48	3- 14
,, Kurrachee	1 37	0 2
,, Madras	3 57	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th June, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 6th June, 4-27 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th June, 9 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 6th June, 7-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Casey, 2nd Apothecary, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, on leave, from Umballa.

Rogers, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 7.

Campbell, Paymaster, 36th Foot, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.

Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Pintchard, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to England.

Sandall, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, to join, to England.

Wilson, Lieutenant, 59th Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Hennessy, Captain, 15th Sikhs, on furlough, to England.

Moorhouse, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Samuells, Captain, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Rogers, Captain, 68th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Corse-Scott, Lieutenant, 37th B. N. I., on furlough, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 14	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 17	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	,, 29	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the 31st idem:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	June 14	Friday	Sept. 20
,,	,, 21	Monday	,, 30
,,	,, 28	,,	Oct. 7
,,	July 5	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 26	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 23	,,	Dec. 2
,,	Aug. 30	,,	,, 9
,,	Sept. 6	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 23
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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McLAUGHLIN—PURVIS—June 3rd, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. W. Clarke, William Alexander McLaughlin, Government Telegraph Department, to Martha Harriett, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Purvis, Commissariat Department.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKNER—June 1st, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. J. W. Buckner, Postal Department, of a son.

PERKINS—June 1st, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon Major B. H. Perkins, 5th Regiment N. L. I., of a son.

WILSON—June 1st, at Ghazeeabad, the wife of R. A. D. Wilson, East Indian Railway, Medical Depart, Delhi District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REDDIE—THOMPSON—May 29th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, Thos. Reddie, Esq., of H. M.'s Bengal Pilot Service, to Ellen Thompson, only daughter of Captain G. A. Thompson.

DEATH.

PEDDIE—May 3rd, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Rachel, the beloved wife of Mr. David Keer Peddie, aged 72 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

JUST when it seemed inevitable that the Treaty of Washington would fall through, the Government and Senate of the United States have at last made a concession which amounts to a formal withdrawal of the indirect claims, and which may therefore be accepted without dishonour by England. The negotiations have been so prolonged, and have passed through so many phases, that it may be of use to endeavour, with such information as we have at our command, to trace the origin of the most recent dispute, which threatened, only two days ago, to make shipwreck of the Treaty. From the explanations given by Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone in Parliament before the Houses adjourned for the Whitsuntide holiday, we learn that General Schenck, the American Ambassador, when he found the English Government stood resolutely by its first opinion "that it was impossible that England "should submit the indirect claims to arbitra-"tion," suggested a possible way out of the difficulty by the addition of a supplementary article to the Treaty of Washington. Lord Granville prepared a draft article, in the following terms, which General Grant accepted and submitted for ratification to the Senate:—

> Whereas the Government of England has contended in recent correspondence with the United States that such indirect claims as those for national losses stated in the Case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, enhanced insurance payments by the prolongation of war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war, and the suppression of rebellion, firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington, and further, and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of acts committed by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations on shipping of a belligerent by reason of such want of due diligence in performance of neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and whereas the President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the Treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions as far as declaring it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States; and the two countries are, therefore, agreed in this respect—In consideration thereof the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of the indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

The pith of the article is of course in the concluding words; and, though we do not yet know the precise nature of the modifications introduced by the Senate, we may presume that the final clause was so amended as to leave to the United States the privilege of doing as a matter of grace what it was the object of England to compel them to do as a matter of obligation. The Senate was graciously pleased to declare that the States "would not press" the indirect claims, but it still insisted on the right of formally placing the statement of those claims before the Arbitrators at Geneva. Mr. Gladstone was evidently weak enough in the first instance to accept this compromise as satisfactory, for in the House of Commons on Monday evening he stated that the Law Officers of the Crown thought the terms of the supplementary article were stringent enough to prevent America from "prosecuting" the claims, and he urged no objection to their formal statement.

But it is quite plain that, had the Ministry persevered in this course, it would have been driven out of office in a week. The result of the debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening proved that the temper of the English nation was excited to fever heat by the recommendation of the Government that another "understanding" should be agreed to as a satisfactory issue of the renewed negotiations, and that no formal pledge of withdrawal should be exacted from the American people. "Allow me," said Lord Derby, in the debate of the 13th ultimo, "to "utter one word of warning, and say, let us have "no further understanding. We have a right "to ask that the new arrangement, which is "intended to supersede and control the former "one, shall be couched in clear, precise, and "unequivocal language, because unless that is "done we shall be again exposed to all the "trouble and misunderstanding which has "hitherto caused us so much anxiety." Earl Russell, in the same debate, speaking with a vigour and point worthy of his "best days, said—"Before the 15th of June I "shall renew the subject again and again, unless "there is a withdrawal of the indirect claims, "by a formal act and not by a continuation of "negotiations, unless they disappear altogether, "unless by a formal act the American Govern-"ment withdraw the claims and set them aside, "so that no representative of Her Majesty can "appear in a room on the table of which are "lying these mendacious claims. At present "the case appears to me to be one in "which the honour of the Crown is "concerned on one side and the re-"election of President Grant on the other, and "for my part I prefer the honour of Her Majes-"ty and the honour and reputation of this "country to any consideration connected with "the election of General Grant." Yet notwithstanding these warnings, which were endorsed by the public opinion of the whole country, and untaught by their experience of the risk of using ambiguous language in reliance on the good faith of the negotiators on the other side, Mr. Gladstone's Government would have gone before the arbitrators without having obtained the formal withdrawal which the public voice demanded. The telegraphic report of the speeches delivered in the debate in the House of Lords last Tuesday evening, and the fact that only 85 Peers out of 210 who were present could be found willing to vote with Earl Granville even on the question of allowing the Ministry two days more time to reconsider their position, show how dangerously excited the public had became at home. The adjournment was, however, finally granted, and on Thursday evening Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone were able to announce that the Americans had given way, and were willing to make a formal declaration that the acceptance by England of the new rules mentioned in the supplementary article for the guidance of neutrals in future wars fully satisfied their indirect claims. So there is an end of this dispute; and at last a Tribunal of impartial men will, undisturbed by rhetorical exaggeration and the raising of false issues, determine simply whether or not England is liable, on account of her negligence in letting the Alabama go to sea, for the direct damages done by that cruiser.

It may be only an odd coincidence, but still it is worthy of note, that General Grant conceded the all-important point on either Wednesday or Thursday, that is, in all probability, immediately after he had been unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention which met on Wednesday as their candidate for the Presidency. It is no unfair inference that the General hesitated to commit himself to the acceptance of conditions which a portion of the American press vehemently denounced as humiliating until the choice of his party was fixed beyond recall, and that he then at once obeyed the dictates of his own better judgment. But the wiser view to take is that the good genius of the American national character, the sound common sense which has so often at critical moments interfered to save the Republic from the effects of the tall talk of its most patriotic citizens, suggested to the people of the United States the propriety of abandoning claims which had been condemned by the whole civilized world as extravagant and absurd. The Treaty is saved; and it will be interesting now to watch the fate of the two Administrations, General Grant's and Mr. Gladstone's, which have concluded a settlement of long outstanding grievances that may justly be described as honourable to both countries.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE complaints made in the Bombay newspapers of the oppressiveness of the Non-Agricultural Cess in this Presidency have at last attracted the notice of members of Parliament. The *Home News* gives the following report of a question put by Sir D. Wedderburn on the subject, and of Mr. Grant Duff's answer:—

> "Sir D. Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was the case that the Bombay Government, through its Legislative Council, had for local purposes imposed a tax on incomes of £5 a year and upwards, while the Government of India had raised the minimum of income assessable under the income-tax, first from £20 a year to £50, and subsequently to £75, and finally to £100.
>
> "Mr. Grant Duff—Yes, it is true that a tax of the kind has been in operation for some months. It is a local or provincial impost for local and provincial purposes, levied under an Act for imposing duties on the rural non-agricultural classes intended to meet the criticism that taxation for provincial and local purposes was laid too exclusively upon the peasants and the land. Like all such imposts, it is merely tentative, and will of course be closely watched both on the spot and in this country."

We are glad to learn that the tax is "merely tentative," but for how long a time is the experiment to be tried, and who are "closely watching" it? It ought to be as well known to Mr. Grant Duff as it is to the Government of Bombay that the opinion of all district officers is strongly opposed to the tax, and that this cess is causing more discontent throughout the Presidency than any other impost. It has been tried for a year now; is that not long enough? Then, again, Mr. Grant Duff says the cess was "intended to meet "the criticism that taxation for provincial and "local purposes was laid too exclusively upon "the peasants and the land." The criticism was just, but it was used to show the fairness of an income tax on the wealthy citizens of large towns, not on the poor artisans of the country districts who already pay taxes enough on their salt. The Government has not levied this cess in place of any part of the land-tax; the assessments of the ryots' fields in this Presidency have not been lowered, but are in process of being raised from 50 to 100 per cent. The Non-Agricultural Cess Act was passed because the Government of India chose to create a deficit in the Provincial Budget last year by reducing the income-tax in deference to the clamours of the great towns. The land still bears its old burdens; the common coolie with £5 a year now suffers for the relief given to rich merchants and shopkeepers all over India by the precious policy of Decentralisation, which has enabled Sir Richard Temple to produce flourishing Imperial Budgets, and to boast that taxation is decreasing, while new local and provincial imposts of the worst kind are goading the poorest classes of the population to despair.

THAT Western civilisation is compounded of the elements of good and evil, of which a people on whom it is in process of engraftment is too apt to take the worse part, receives an apt illustration in the columns of a native contemporary. The *Indian Mirror* cries out against the multiplying of grog shops in the native quarter of Calcutta. "Will nothing," it says, "be done to protect the native quarter of the town from the demoralizing influence of the ever-multiplying and besetting grog-shops and the frequent disturbances and bestial orgies of drunkards in the streets? The evil grows fast and in frightful proportion; and we are all looking upon it with stolid indifference." Fancy public grog-houses in Calcutta two hundred or even one hundred years ago, a drop in the bucket of Hindoo antiquity, which with all its years of growth could not unaided produce so thoroughly deplorable a feature of the worst part of English customs! It is not uncommon now to hear of Baboos and Parsees at home frequenting casinos and establishments of that kind and generally indulging in the attractive vices of nineteenth-centuryism. The prospect of the mischief that can be done by a Western nation's attempts, however good, to raise the condition of an inferior race in Asia or elsewhere is gloomy; but fortunately we have to set against it the fact that that same civilization enables the lower race to perceive the really good and the beautiful, and to condemn civilized practices which are adopted only by the portion of it which is pruriently-disposed. While the native paper we have quoted from deplores grog shops, it also speaks well out on a condition of things which naturally ends in those practices of which drunkenness is a sample. It says—"Will nothing be done to give native students better moral training? The soul finds no place in Government schemes of education. But why talk of the soul—Exeter Hall divines would turn round and ask—if you exclude the Bible? There can be no moral conversion without dogmatic teaching according to them. We, however, believe otherwise. It is quite possible, we think, for our Government to enforce moral discipline and purity without insisting on the study of the Bible or the Koran or the Vedas, and without dragging the student through a course of controversial theology. Every professor and teacher and pundit should be solemnly charged by the head of the local Government to look with special interest and care to the formation of the character of native youths and to discourage vicious habits by all available means in their power. Lying, stealing, drunkenness, swearing, dishonest dealings, disobedience to parents, lasciviousness, indecent singing and habits of corruption peculiar to school boys, ought to be systematically and vigorously put down, as a part of school discipline; and any oversight, or apathy in this matter on the part of any teacher should call forth severe remonstrances from the higher authorities. There should also be certain responsible teachers in each Government institution entrusted with the specific duty of Discipline Master to whom all cases of immoral behaviour should be referred." A "discipline master," when spoken of by natives about natives, is a wonderful sign of breadth of view and sound good sense. This is broadly and sensibly spoken, and we are glad to find that some countrymen of the Hindoos can go the length of suggesting that morals can and ought to be driven into them even by the *argumentum baculinum*.

WE are sure there are many bits of India for which sojourners in the land would always wish to keep a corner in their memory—bits which, intensely beautiful or grand, possess in themselves the right to be remembered, or, by associations of one kind or another, have become deeply interesting. But memory is often treacherous—endeavour to recal a picture, and a broad, shadowy idea appears, but where may be those little points, those particular excellences, which once were the source of nearly as much delight as the whole picture now so disappointingly generalised? Memory to be true to its owner must lean upon art—it may be the painter's or the sculptor's, but as regards Indian subjects it is most likely to be the photographer's. Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have sent us some photographs of scenes in this Presidency, and while the skill they have displayed at once commands our admiration we think they will earn the gratitude of many Anglo-Indians of the kind we have just alluded to—those who recollect, and love to recollect, Indian scenes, but fail in the details from a memory more full of holes than the bridge of Mirza—who will be put within the means of obtaining faithful presentments of spots they may love to be once more upon in fancy, or whose beauty they may wish to assist the imagination of a friend at home to relise. These photographs are marvels of perspicuousness—details of leaf, and rock, and ground vegetation are brought out clear and sharp as by the stroke of a chisel. The views of Matheran are completely successful, the artist's mechanical execution being not inferior to the taste he has displayed in choosing the best positions. Near One Tree Hill, as the nose of rock, mounted with a lonely tree, is called that forms so prominent a part of the view from the lesser Chowk Point, the traveller can scarcely fail to have noticed an arch of foliage which bends over the road and excludes the sunlight and the heat. This avenue Mr. Murray (the gentleman who, we believe, executed the admirable series of pictures we refer to) has succeeded in depicting on his lens with perfect exactness, the smallest thread in the network of branches being made visible, and he has given the photograph an artistic local tone by introducing four natives of the hill, two of whom are characteristically squatting, while the upright outlines of the two others stand against the light which breaks in at the end of the avenue. Equally remarkable as a picture is the "bit" of road near Chowk Point, wherein grass and jungle are detailed with microscopic truthfulness. There are other views—the "Peep" showing Louisa Point, &c., from the Sanitarium; a "bit" just beneath the Band; and the cliff opposite Louisa Point, down whose face a cataract leaps, a thousand feet at a time; but we need not give particulars about them—they are all distinguished by the same excellence. Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have also taken some views of Bombay—one represents the city from the point of view of Colaba Lighthouse, another Rampart Row, another the "Queen's Statue." The last is simply exquisite, and we do not know whether to admire the graceful florid canopy and the Statue of Her Majesty more in the cold white stone than as they appear in the softened tone of this beautiful picture. Any Bombay-walla going home should endeavour to procure a copy of this representation of the most beautiful ornament of our city. We are glad Bombay possesses such excellent artists as Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH.

AMERICA.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, 6-50 P.M.

Earl Granville in the House of Lords to-day, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, stated that America will consider the new rules contained in the Supplemental Article, if accepted, as a final settlement of the indirect claims. Loud cheers followed this statement in both Houses, and Earl Russell withdrew his motion.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

The Burmese Embassy has arrived in London.

The Prince of Wales is visiting Yarmouth, where His Royal Highness has met with a grand reception.

NEW YORK, 6TH JUNE.

The Republican Convention of Philadelphia have unanimously nominated General Grant for the Presidency.

It is rumoured at Washington that there is a probability of the Alabama Arbitration being adjourned.

CORRECTION.

In the telegram dated 6th instant, instead of "M. Thorbeche is the new Premier in Holland," please read, "M. Thorbeche, the Dutch Premier, is dead."

THE *Englishman* says Sir W. and Lady Muir and suite arrived at Naini Tal for the season on Saturday last. This means Nynee Tal.

WE hear that Mr. Venayekrao Wasoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, who is shortly to retire on pension, is likely to be appointed Dewan to the Gaekwar of Baroda, in room of Mr. Gopalrao Myral, deceased.

THE Allahabad paper says that the selection of Hursukh Rae as Honorary Secretary to the Mayo Memorial Fund in the Punjab has given great offence to the community, both European and native. It calls the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the matter, and urges an immediate change.

THE *Madras Athenæum* writes about the half dozen tanks at Vellore giving way recently, causing great loss of life and property, and the moral it seems to draw from the circumstances of the case is that "we want and we must have a stronger D. P. W., stronger in numbers as regards the upper grades, but especially stronger in ability and grit."

WE see that Calcutta is sorely exercised over that most inflammable of all subjects, water. It was apprehended that the supply would run short, and at a meeting of the Bench of Justices on Monday a three hours' discussion resulted in a resolution that steps should be taken to augment the supply. The *Englishman* accuses the Bench of acting precipitately.

Is it possible that Parsee women are becoming more independent in their social relations to the men? Of course, before there is a change in the earth's surface there is generally a volcanic eruption, and a similar law in the social conditions of the Parsee community may give reason for the lament which a native paper, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, makes over the fact that the cases between Parsee husbands and wives are daily increasing in the Police Courts.

A KURRACHEE paper says that while the road to the mission church there was under repairs, the congregation applied to the Presbyterian authorities for permission to worship in the Scotch church. The request was liberally granted, but the Bishop of Bombay interfered and forbade the English service being performed in the Scotch place of worship. If this story be true, the Bishop's proceeding will not strike many as mannerly, much less Christian.

NEWS from Rangoon states that Mr. A. C. Man, Assistant Commissioner of Ngathaingkyoung, has been shot in the performance of his duty in attempting to apprehend certain dacoits in his jurisdiction. The remains of the young officer were taken to Bassein and interred on the 24th instant, in the presence of most of the European residents. The Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, Captain Pemberton, left for the spot where the deceased met his fate to make enquiries.

THE following from the *Indian Mirror* is an example of piety which we are afraid does not belong much to editors as a class:—"Nearly the whole editorial staff of the *Indian Mirror* have, one after the other, been laid up with dengue. The present writer has to thank God that he has as yet narrowly escaped its attack and is left free to make this announcement. But he is not sure when the break-bone tyrant will lash him with its rod and leave him prostrate. He is ready at every moment to meet it. But should the rains set in soon, he will probably be dengue proof."

THE *Pioneer*, criticizing the last batch of Companions of the Star of India, says—"Of Colonel Etheridge we learn that he is 'the Alienation Settlement Officer' for the Southern Revenue Division, Bombay,—and it is worthy of remark that in publishing the telegram of his decoration the Bombay papers all misspelt his name, which appears, as Reuter telegraphed it, 'Theridge.'" The *Pioneer* is a little too proud of its superior knowledge in this instance. In the *Bombay Gazette* the portion of the telegram referred to was printed as follows: "Colonel A. T Theridge (? Etheridge)." The *Gazette* was, too, we believe, the only paper in India that noted the distinction between the "Grand Cross" of the order given to the Begum of Bhopal, and the "Knight Commandership" of Mr. Strachey and others.

WE notice that at the next meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal two of the subjects to be discussed are "On Beef in Ancient India," and "Essays on the Nature and Origin of the inflectional Postpositions in Hindi Declension," &c. Of the second subject we shall say nothing—its name is enough; but the first may be made interesting if the learned Baboo who lectures upon it will, with that love of logic which characterises educated natives, conceive that the beef of Ancient India must be "ancient beef." This would give him grounds for launching forth into the question from a sanitary point of view, "ancient beef" being so objectionable generally that we hope to see the example repeated in Calcutta and elsewhere of vendors of it being sent to jail for three months with hard labour as was done in Bombay the other day by one of our worthy magistrates.

IT appears that the Report on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1871 shows a marked increase of crime during the year, and the number of offences has nearly doubled since 1862. A remarkable feature in the criminal statistics of the province is the excessive number of murder cases. Three hundred and sixty six murders occurred during the year, of which no less than ninety three were committed in the district of Peshawur, and a hundred and eight were on account of women. In these three hundred and sixty-six cases the large number of four hundred and nine persons were convicted, but in the ninety-three Peshawur cases there were only eleven convictions. Though women are so largely causes of murder, wife murder is comparatively rare, only thirty cases having occurred during the last six years There were upwards of seventeen thousand cases of theft, of which 6,043 were of cattle-thefts. Of the non-bailable offences more than half, or 29,142, were cases of assault.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE *Regimental Gazetteer* of the 21st Hussars at Lucknow says "that the only regiments to move out of the Oudh Division this year are the 13th B. C. and the 62nd Foot."

COLONEL G. V. JOHNSON, Commanding A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery at Peshawur, is mentioned as the probable successor to Major-General A. Huyshe, the present Inspector-General of Royal Artillery for India.

CAPTAIN C. B. LEMESURIER, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, lately Commanding No. 2 Battery at Fort William, Calcutta, has arrived at Simla on appointment to the Mountain Battery at Jutogh. Captain Minto Elliot, Brigade-Major to General Huyshe, reverts to the unmanned Battery of the 13th Brigade, retaining his appointment on the staff.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, 6TH JUNE.

THE weather is now-a-days very sultry and oppressive, and everybody anxiously looks forward for the first fall of rain. Dengue fever is an inmate in almost every house in the city, and all active business is at a stand-still in consequence of this epidemic. The lower classes of natives attribute this disease to the wrath of the god Small-pox, to pacify whom large offerings are made.

Our worthy Second Assistant Collector, Mr. Porteous, has been transferred to the Punch Mahals. His native friends entertain him to-morrow at a conversazionè at the house of our Small Cause Court Judge, Mr. S. H. El Medini. The Assistant Judge, Mr. A. D. Pollen, is going home on six months' leave. It has not yet transpired who will succeed him.

The Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpar in this district will be transferred to Surat from the 12th instant, the day on which the Civil Courts will re-open for business after the annual six weeks' recess. Mr. Huzrutima, the Sub-Judge of that Court, has been ordered by Government to retire on his pension from the 1st proximo, and Rao Sahib Shivlal Nathoobhai, Sub-Judge at Veerumgaum, in the Ahmedabad district, has been appointed his successor. Mr. Trimbucklal, Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Broach, will go to Veerumgaum, and the Registrarship at Broach will be filled by Mr. Edulji Munjibhai, Sheristadar in the Adawlat here. I hear there are numerous applicants for the Sheristadar's place, which is a very important post, and one which should always be filled by a man of ability and thorough integrity. I am glad to say that our respected Judge, Mr. Newnham, fully appreciates the necessity for making a careful and good selection, and intends, I hear, to nominate a person possessing a good knowledge of English, and who has passed either the sub-judge's or pleader's examination. This, I think, is a very wise plan. If a person unacquainted with law and English be appointed, he would make a sort of life-Wutton of the appointment, as a Sub-Judgeship is the only office to which the Sheristadar can aspire, and the examination qualifying for that office is entirely conducted in the English language, which the Sheristadar would be unable to pass. Besides, as education advances, and a set of better men is turned out every year by our schools and colleges, Government have surely a right to expect better educated men for such posts.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that Mr. Bythell, in his speech on the formation of a Port Trust, published in your issue of yesterday, did not animadvert more strongly than he did on the inconvenience to which merchants are put in transacting business at the Custom House.

He only spoke too truly in illustrating a point, when he said that the continual change of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of late years had placed "each new man inevitably entirely in the hands of his subordinates for a time," a class whom he rightly describes as "obstructive," and to which he might fairly have added as fit only to have existed a century ago, troubled as they are, with a *few* exceptions, with ideas of business in their particular line more befitting that remote period than the present, an opinion which I'm sure any one who has the misfortune to have dealings with them will endorse. It is really time that some change should be made in the working of this department, so as to bring it more on a par with similar institutions in other countries, and, as it is a subject of the nearest importance to the mercantile community of this city, I would recommend it to the earnest attention of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and more particularly to that of Mr. Bythell, their able chairman, who, I am sure, only requires to be supported to take the initiative in the matter.

7th June. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning there is a paragraph headed, "A Warning to Butchers," which naturally gives birth to the following questions:—

1st. Where was the goat, the bad meat of which was presented for sale, slaughtered?

2nd. If slaughtered in one of the authorized slaughter houses, how did it find its way there? Was there nobody to prevent the goat from being slaughtered?

3rd. If slaughtered in a place not authorized by the Act, cannot the Health Officer or the Police find out the culprit? BATAK.

7th June.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—During last month Rs. 632 were recovered on account of municipal fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—The camp of Mr. Ashburner, Acting Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, is at present at Matheran.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per s. s. Emeu will be closed at the General Post Office on the 10th instant, at 10 A.M.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday last was 36 feet 4 tenths; on the corresponding date last year it was 46 feet 5 tenths.

SURAT POST OFFICE.—The Surat correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* complains of the irregularity of the Surat Post Office. Letters duly posted often miscarry, while letters received from other places are delivered long after they become due.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a hack buggy-driver named Boodun Balla was charged with cruelly torturing his horse. He was convicted and fined five rupees.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—The vacation of the Rajcoomar College, which commenced from the middle of April, will be terminated this week, and the College will be re-opened from the 10th instant.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT DHARWAR.—We learn that the people of Dharwar are experiencing great distress from drought. In some villages the inhabitants are obliged to go three or four miles to get the water required for their daily use.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed one Luxmon Bizaraz for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having in his possession a forged Government currency note for Rs. 1,000.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—Shaik Cassum Deen Mahomed, a water-carrier, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having attempted to murder his wife, Khutiza, on the 28th April last.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Samuel Wells, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward, acting second magistrate, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court a Musulman named Hassan Baba, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 40, belonging to one Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—To-night, at their own theatre, the members of the above company reproduce the Hindustani play entitled "Goolay Bukavlee," which has been successfully performed on previous occasions. The performance will conclude with a novel exhibition of "flying and singing fairies."

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOLMASTER IN KURRACHEE.—We regret to learn that one of the masters of the Government Maratha School in Kurrachee committed suicide the other day. It appears he was charged with having tampered with examination papers, and, on the representation of the Deputy Inspector, dismissed from service.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the first half of the last month Mr. Judge Spencer disposed of 344 cases. In 32) of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 9 for defendants, and non-suits were entered in 15 of the cases. In 39 of the cases professional gentlemen were engaged: of these 2 were counsel, 15 attorneys, and 36 pleaders.

THE BRANDY TRADE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the Surat Municipality has commenced to levy a town duty of three rupees per gallon on brandy coming from Damaun to Bombay. This levy, which is equal to the duty levied by the Bombay Custom House, will make it unprofitable to dealers in this stuff to cheat the Government of Customs' duty by bringing it from Damaun.

ALIMONY.—On Thursday a Parsee woman named Chadunbaee appeared in the Fort Police Court to prosecute her husband, Eduljee Heerjeebhoy, whom she charged with refusing to support her. Defendant did not answer to his name, a warrant was issued, and he was brought in Court. The magistrate postponed the case till the 13th inst., with the object of giving an opportunity to the parties to come to an amicable settlement.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—UNSUITABILITY OF THE TOWN BARRACKS.—We stated the other day that the Commissariat Department is to be removed from the Town Barracks to the Medical Store Department. It is now stated that a committee appointed by Government has found this place quite unsuitable for the Commissariat Department, which it is believed will be removed after some time to some part of the old Secretariat building.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

March	York and Lancaster	Bonniseau.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Quadrille	Les Brigands	Strauss.
Selection (op)	La Bohemienne	Balfe.
Valse	Improvisationen	Gung'l.
Galop	The Skaters	Hare.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—The fourteenth annual general meeting of the members and supporters of the Parsee Girls' Schools was held on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel was called to the chair. Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee Thanawalla, secretary of the school, read the annual report, &c., of the schools, which were confirmed, and ordered to be printed in a pamphlet form. Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Jehanghier Hormusjee were re-elected members of the schools.

PROPOSED RAILWAY LINE FROM THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY TO COLABA.—The following resolutions were to have been proposed by Mr. G. A. Kittredge at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, but were postponed for want of time:—

"That the attention of Government be called to the importance of a line of railway along the harbour front from the new G. I. P. Railway terminus to the B. B and C. I. Railway station at Colaba, in order to facilitate the transit of goods between the two railways and from the railway stations to all different bunders; to furnish cheap and convenient accommodation for passengers passing to and fro between the bunders; and to develope the Elphinstone property by bringing it into easy means of communication with all the business portions of the town.

"That Government be requested to take the subject into early consideration, and meantime stop the erection of any permanent buildings which would be in the line of such a railway, if to be constructed."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WE understand that the performance of the "Lady of Lyons" at the Grant Road Theatre this evening is in aid of the funds of the Bombay Dramatic Society, and that Mr. and Mrs. Bennee have offered their gratuitous services to the members on this occasion. The very successful performances which the Society have inaugurated entitle them to the liberal patronage of the public, and we trust they may receive it to-night.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, 1,646 tons, and 300 h.p., Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut. H. A. and Mrs. Moorhouse and Mr. H. Jay.

For Brindisi—Mr Pollen, Mr. Samuel, Mr. David B. Ellis and Mr. Midwinter.

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SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Cospatrick, 1,199 tons, Captain Elmslie, arrived yesterday from London (January 20th) with a general cargo.

The s. s. Kurrachee, Captain J. Avern, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Robertson and forty-four deck passengers.

The ship Ashgrove, 1,348 tons, Captain James Fullerton, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,968 bales cotton, 2,250 cwts. galls, 500 cwts. linseed, 148 cwts. coir yarn, 100 cwts. horns, and 123 cwts. bingda.

The s. s. Riga, 918 tons, Captain John Drysdale, arrived yesterday from Leith (May 2nd) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. She touched at Port Said and Aden, and is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

The new Austrian Lloyd's steamer Galatea left Trieste for Bombay on Thursday last, 6th instant, and is advertised to be despatched on the return voyage from Bombay about the 10th July. The Galatea is a new passenger steamer, specially built for the Bombay-Trieste line, and we hear that her accommodation is very good. The present is her first voyage.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
1 4 m	5 10	Saturday 8	6 16 m	6 7
....	....		7 3 a	2 5
0 32 m	3 0	Sunday 9	6 49 m	6 2
1 37 a	5 6		7 39 a	2 3
1 55 m	2 7	Monday......... 10	7 24 m	5 7
2 14 a	4 11		8 19 a	2 0
1 50 m	2 2	Tuesday........ 11	8 2 m	4 8
2 52 a	4 5		9 4 a	1 9
2 33 m	1 7	Wednesday ... 12	8 42 m	3 9
3 32 a	3 10		9 55 a	1 8
3 20 m	1 3	Thursday 13	9 29 m	3 0
4 18 a	3 6		10 53 a	1 11
4 38 m	1 3	Friday 14	10 29 m	2 5
5 8 a	3 3		11 52 a	2 7

Moon—First Quarter, 14th, 0h. 9m. P.M.

AN INTESTATE BEGUM.

Yesterday at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, on behalf of Sulleman Hajee Abd Sattar, moved, under section 17 of Act 24 of 1867, otherwise called the Administrator General's Act, for an order directing the Administrator General to apply for letters of administration to the estate of Ameera Begum, a Mahomedan lady who died intestate in 1869, leaving behind her considerable property in Secundrabad and Hyderabad as well as in Bombay. The applicant had made an affidavit, from which it appears that his father and the Begum, who were relatives, jointly advanced a sum of Rs. 19,000 to one Sorabjee Temooljee on the security of a house situated in Bombay. Both the mortgagees died before the mortgage was redeemed. The applicant then brought a suit against Sorabjee Temooljee in the joint names of himself and his brother, as executors of the last will of his father, Hajee Abd Sattar, but the Court refused to hear the case until the interest of the deceased Begum, the other mortgagee, was duly represented; and the hearing was postponed in order to enable the applicant to join the names of the person or persons entitled to administer her estate. Every effort had been made, but no clue could be obtained to any living representative of the Begum; and the representative of one of the mortgagees now applied that the Administrator General should be directed to take charge of her estate, or else it was feared that the persons in whose possession her assets now were, would withhold them, and there was the risk of a considerable portion being lost.

The Court passed an order directing the Administrator General, under section 17 of Act 24 of 1867, to apply for letters of administration to the estate of Ameera Begum, deceased.

HIGH COURT.—8th June.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSE.

—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adurjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—P. Dinshaw—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

491-70—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Socca Tarra Naiquin v. Damodhur Madhowjee—S. Pandoorung and M. Moonshi.—(Part heard.)
130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Cursondas v. Mirza Mahomed Sallay, &c.—Judge.
373-71—Abraham—Shapoorjee Burjorjee B. v. T. G. Young—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
375-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonsey Panchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.
387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Meikle—No appearance.
415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvuldas Cullianda*s*—No appearance.
419-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee and another v. Baee Josoda—No appearance.
425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fuddla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—9th June.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 181 and 207.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 210, and 282.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Tuesday 11th, feast of St. Barnabas, Ap. and Mar., Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 150.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 310, and 14.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8-15 A.M.—Matins and Sermon, Venite, *Monk*; Psalms, *Helmore*; Te Deum, *Monk*; Benedictus, *Hayes*; Anthem, H. A. M. 21, also Hymn 136.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Psalms, *Helmore*; Magnificat, *Monk*; Nunc Dimittis, *Monk*; Anthem, H. A. M. 49, also Hymns 175, and 268.
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 141 and 136.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 142, part 1, 179, and 279.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 107, (Tune, Grafenberg—No. 99.)
Hymn 101, (Tune, St. Peter—No. 155.)
Paraphrase 26, (Tune, St. Stephen—No. 156.)
Anthem—"To Him who sits upon the Throne."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 13, (Tune, Harts—No. 271.)
Psalm 119-33 (Tune, Tallis—No. 120.)
Hymn 115, (Tune, Huddersfield—No. 106.)
Anthem—"O how amiable are thy dwellings."
Collections for church expenses.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6-15 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

IN HARBOUR.

Divine Service on board H.M.S. Auckland, at 11 A.M.
Divine Service at the Reading Room, Parell at 6 P.M., Bombay time.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Major Moore, Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 24th and 31st May last, 163,702 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water, 900 cwts. of cotton were imported from the Persian Gulf, 36 cwts. from the Madras Presidency, 3,853 cwts. from the province of Sind, 19,337 cwts. from Cutch, 47,794 cwts. from Concan, British, 91,567 cwts. from Gujrat, British, and 215 cwts. from Goa, Damaun and Diu. From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 18th and 25th May 95,321½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 58,475¼ cwts. of cotton were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, 34,488¼ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway Company, 410 cwts. by the East India Railway, and 1,988¼ cwts. by the Madras Railway.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The remarkable remedial powers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the treatment of Infantile Wasting have been the subject of favourable comment from numerous medical men. Amongst these Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and the atrophic diseases of children." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand London.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

The *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent says—"It is a shame that, while ladies sit in the theatre, men should smoke their strong cigars and pipes. I counted four cigars blazing away in the pit at one time during an *entr'acte*. I perceive you have noticed a little discussion started in the *Bombay Gazette*, on the question of a new theatre for Bombay. It is seriously needed, and I wish some public-spirited person would take the matter up. When the Dramatic Society has screwed up its courage to the last achievement of histrionic self-sacrifice and shaven off its whiskers and moustaches, as it must if it is to continue in its present line of progress, it will be fit to grace any stage—certainly one better appointed than that of the Grant Road Theatre. There is a new act-drop there which is simply the most fearfully wonderful thing I ever beheld. Hogarth's plate 'Modern Perspective' is a natural and life-like picture in comparison. There is a river with a many-arched bridge crossing it to a nightmare town; on the river there are five steam-boats, not one of which could ever pass through any one of the arches, and the town is composed of trees and the jumble of the oddest buildings ever assembled together. There is the Kootub Minar with the top of Colaba light-house stuck on it; a long factory with Gothic windows, and a corrugated-iron roof is ruled in a hard straight line across the middle, while a terrific conflagration is evidently raging behind; a methodist chapel, several godowns, Bombay swell native bungalows, Mahomedan mosques, hints of temples and Noah's Arks are painted in the sharpest lines with the crudest colours and in apparently wilful defiance of every law of perspective. And in this spectral town there is evidently some mad festivity going on, for at the entrance to the bridge there are immensely high Venetian masts bearing huge tri-colour banners; while every one of the boats on this unknown river also bears a tri-colour flag."

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

The other day, in the Small Causes Court, Judge Spencer disposed of the case of Ralli Brothers vs. William Cooper, manager Landing and Shipping Agency. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 120-11-0 for money had and received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff.

Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) for the plaintiffs; Mr. Prescot (Keir, Prescot, and Winter,) for the defendant.

His Honor, in giving decision, said—The plaintiffs in this case seek to recover a sum of Rs. 120 paid by them to the defendant under compulsion, to enable them to obtain delivery of certain cases of merchandize belonging to them. The plaintiffs were consignees of goods shipped at Liverpool, on board the steamers Elgin and European. Under the bills of lading, the goods were to be delivered from the ships' deck, and there was a proviso that, in the event of the consignees not being ready to take delivery of the goods as soon as the ship was ready to discharge them, the shipowners or their agents should be at liberty to land them at the merchants' expense, and have a lien on them for the charges incurred. The plaintiffs therefore were clearly entitled, if they had boats alongside when their goods came to hand, to have them placed in their own boats; and the shipowners or their agents were not authorized to land the goods in boats employed by themselves and claim the charges for so doing, unless the consignee's boats were not ready to take delivery. It appears to be the custom in Bombay for consignees of cargo, on the arrival of a ship, to present their bills of lading to the agents of the ship, accompanied by a delivery order addressed to the commanding officer. The latter of these documents is countersigned by the agents, and it is not usual for the master or mate to deliver goods into the consignees' boats, but to land them in those employed by the agents of the ship, if the delivery order is not countersigned. I apprehend, however, that if a consignee of cargo has, in compliance with the custom of the port, presented the delivery order to the agent for countersignature, and this has been refused, the absence of it would not absolve the master from his liability, under the express terms of his bill of lading, to deliver to the assignee or holder of the bill. The countersignature I take to be only a precautionary measure to ensure the goods reaching the hands of the party entitled to receive them. The Elgin arrived in Bombay on Saturday the 6th of April, and the European on Sunday the 7th of April. The plaintiffs presented delivery orders to the agents of these vessels for countersignature. The agents of the Elgin refused to, the agents of the European did, countersign the orders. Before either ship broke bulk the boats of the plaintiffs' muccadum were alongside. The delivery orders and bills of lading were presented to the commanding officers of the ships, and they were asked to deliver the plaintiffs' goods into the boats sent by them, but this was refused. The plaintiffs' boats remained alongside until all the packages belonging to them were discharged from the ships, and notwithstanding that the plaintiffs' muccadum was ready and willing to take delivery of the packages, none of them were put into his boats, but they were all landed in boats employed by the masters of the ships. The defendant is the manager of an agency which has been established in Bombay for landing and shipping goods. He was employed by the masters of the Elgin and European to land the entire cargoes of those vessels, and it was in his boats that the cargo consigned to the plaintiffs was landed. The defendant states that he looks for payment of his landing charges to the master by whom he is employed, and not to the consignees of the cargo. This may be so in theory, but in practice the mode of obtaining payment is by refusing to deliver the cargo, until the charges claimed are paid by the consignees. After the plaintiffs' goods were landed in the defendant's boats, a demand for them was made on the defendant, but delivery was refused until the landing charges had been paid. On the 11th of April the plaintiffs' solicitors addressed a letter to the defendant, of which the following is a copy—

William Cooper, Esq., Manager of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Agency.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence which has already passed between Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., agents of the s.s. European, relative to 158 packages merchandise shipped on board that steamer at Liverpool, to the order of our clients, we are instructed that although our clients' boats were first alongside the steamer and before she had actually broken bulk, and in spite of our client's protests, the Master has landed the goods through your agency, and that you refuse to deliver them to our clients without payment of Rs. 49-11 for landing charges.

Our clients are determined not to submit to this demand, but to obtain possession of their goods wrongfully detained by you. We have advised them to pay you charges under protest, and we accordingly tender you herewith Rs. 49-11 under protest, for repayment of which amount our clients will forthwith commence an action at law against you.—Yours, &c.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 11th April 1872.

On the 15th of April a similar letter, *mutatis mutandis*, was written with reference to the cargo landed from the Elgin. On payment of the charges demanded the plaintiffs obtained possession of their goods. On this statement of facts it appears to me to be clear that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the defendant the amount which has been illegally exacted from them. It was contended by Mr. Prescot, for the defendant, that the money was received by the latter to the use of the masters of the ships, his principals, in discharge of a lien which they had, or supposed they had, on the cargo, and that he had accounted to them for it; that the masters assuming that they had acted unauthorizedly, were not guilty of a tort in landing and detaining the plaintiffs' goods, but of a breach of contract only, and that the action ought to have been brought against the masters, the principals, and would not be against the defendant, who was a mere agent. I must differ from the view which Mr. Prescot takes of the conduct of the masters in this case. In refusing to deliver the plaintiffs' cargo to their muccadum, and landing them in their own boats, and detaining them until the charge for so doing had been paid, the masters were wrong-doers and trespassers, and the defendant, who acted under their directions, or jointly with them, was guilty of a tort also. It cannot be disputed that if the masters themselves had refused to deliver the cargo to the plaintiffs, unless the landing charges had been paid, they might have been sued in trespass or trover; or the plaintiffs might have waived the tort by paying the charges under protest as they have done, and have recovered against them for money had and received. On what principle, then, can the defendant claim to be in a better position than those by whom he was employed, and who could not transfer to him a right which they did not possess themselves? The defendant was a wrong doer in detaining the goods and demanding payment of the landing charges, and cannot relieve himself from liability by paying over the money, or accounting for it, to a third party, as he might have done, had the original demand been lawful. On the ground, therefore, that the masters of the ships were not justified under the bills of lading signed by them, in landing the cargo in boats employed by themselves, when the plaintiffs' boats were alongside, and had no lien on the cargo for the landing charges; and that they could not confer any greater rights on the defendant than they possessed themselves, I am of opinion that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the defendant the money paid by them under protest to enable them to obtain possession of their goods.

ROBERT LATIMAR SOUTHERN AND ANOTHER, TRADING BY THEIR CONSTITUTED AGENT, WILLIAM WILSON BAILY, VS. WALLACE AND CO.

In this case the suit was brought to recover Rs. 33, being the amount paid by plaintiff to defendants under protest, namely, Rs. 25, claimed by defendants for landing charges on 100 packages of merchandize, and Rs. 11 for bunder rent on the said packages.

Mr. Crawford (Leathes and Crawford) appeared on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Spencer, in disposing of the case, said—The facts of this case are very similar to those of the case I have just decided. The principle involved is identical. The plaintiffs were consignees of 101 packages of merchandisé per steam-ship Urbino. The following is one of the conditions in the bill of lading under which the goods were shipped—"The goods are to be discharged from the ship as soon as public intimation is given that she is ready to unload, and if not thereupon removed without delay by the consignee, the master or agent is to be at liberty to land the same * * * at the risk and expense of the owners of the goods." By another condition a lien on the goods was given for the landing charges. The defendants were the agents of the ship. On the arrival of the ship the defendants arranged with their own muccadum to land the entire cargo, and they inserted an advertisement in the newspapers requiring consignees of cargo to take delivery of their goods *at the bunder*. On seeing this advertisement the plaintiffs addressed a letter to the defendants, protesting against the master landing their goods, and demanding that they should be delivered to their own muccadum. They at the same time presented a delivery order for countersignature, and sent their boats alongside. The defendants refused to countersign the order. This was on the morning of the 8th of April. The plaintiff's muccadum demanded delivery of their goods, but the mate refused to deliver them to him until he had obtained the defendant's countersignature to the order. The boats remained alongside until the evening of the 10th of April; on that day the order was again presented for countersignature; it was then countersigned, but in the meantime one hundred packages out of the one hundred and one had been landed in the defendant's boats; the one package remaining was delivered to the plaintiffs' muccadums. The plaintiffs were unable to obtain possession of the one hundred packages until they had paid the landing charges, which they did under protest, and now seek to recover the money so paid. The defence set up was the same as in the case of Ralli Brothers vs. Cooper, just decided, viz., that the defendants acted as agents for the master, and are not therefore liable. For the reasons given by me in deciding that case, I am of opinion that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE RATEPAYERS' DEPUTATION.

On Thursday afternoon, the deputation appointed at a public meeting of the ratepayers of Bombay, held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 21st ult., waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Parell, to present the memorial adopted by the meeting. The members of the deputation assembled at Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia's bungalow situated near Government House, to which latter they proceeded in their carriages at 4 p.m. They were received by Captain Jervoise, and were conducted to the outer verandah on the upper storey. His Excellency shortly afterwards appeared with Mr. Lee Warner, Private Secretary, and one or two other members of his Staff. The deputation, the members of which had mustered strong and represented almost every section of the community, was headed by Mr. Lidbetter, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, acting as the spokesman on behalf of the deputation, said—Your Excellency, I am very sorry that, on account of unavoidable circumstances, Mr. Macdonald, the chairman of the ratepayers' committee, is not able to present this petition to your Excellency. It was adopted at a large public meeting of ratepayers held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The deputation here assembled has been appointed by the same meeting. As I was then voted into the chair, I am requested to present this petition to your Excellency with reference to Bill No. 3 of this year. It is signed by about 9,000 persons. The bill recognises the reasonableness of introducing representation. But, Sir, in the opinion of the ratepayers, the proposal as it stands will not give a fair trial. As the views of the ratepayers have been given in some detail in the memorial itself, I do not wish to repeat them. I need simply urge on behalf of the ratepayers this much. Our British rulers have, with the desire which actuates them to raise India, infused into us a new political and intellectual life and raised in us certain aspirations, which are the boast and glory of the British Constitution and the birthright of British subjects. The ratepayers sincerely trust that, considering the undoubted loyalty of the people of Bombay—the importance of Bombay as one of the foremost, if not the foremost city of India, in educational progress and commercial enterprise—seeing that the North-West Provinces already enjoyed representation, and that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal "very anxiously" desires for real self-government through elected representatives of municipalities,—your Excellency will think it was time that they should be now allowed to manage their own affairs. When the ratepayers are left to themselves, Government, while released from their responsibility to the ratepayers, will be free to direct and exact a due performance of all their municipal duties. As long as the necessary element of the responsibility of a municipal body to the ratepayers is not fairly brought into action, efficient and economical management will be almost impossible. I have only to urge in conclusion that, in arranging the details of the bill, more attention requires to be paid, so that the effect of the bill may not be unnecessarily oppressive and vexatious to the poorer ratepayers. If in the management of their own affairs the ratepayers fail, it will be quite within the power of your Excellency in Council to make such legislative alterations as experience may show to be necessary. The ratepayers now leave this petition in your Excellency's hands, with perfect confidence that your Excellency will give it due and careful consideration.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said the deputation and the ratepayers might rely upon his giving the memorial every consideration according to their request. The principle of the bill, that representation should be accorded, had been settled before His Excellency's arrival in this country, so that it only remained for them to see how to put the bill into such shape as would meet the wishes of the ratepayers and give them sufficient control of their own affairs. They had dwelt, as others had done, upon the representation given to the North-West Provinces. The measure might be good for those provinces; but they are only small towns there, compared with which Bombay is a much larger place and differently situated. The two things are very different, and there can be no fair comparison between them. His Excellency's own view, however, was to give the ratepayers an opportunity of managing their own affairs and exercising sufficient control over their finances, with power to the Government to retrieve their steps if necessary. He considered that this bill should be treated as an experiment; and perhaps it was a good thing that it was limited to a definite period, by the end of which some changes might be deemed necessary, which would be to the advantage both of the ratepayers and the Government. If this view of his met with proper support, His Excellency would give them a chance of making a fair experiment of controlling their finances. His Excellency thought there was no other point on which the members of the deputation wished to speak.

Mr. Lidbetter, who spoke in a very low tone, was understood to refer to the cost of the police, the assessment of tax on Government buildings, and an adjustment of the Vehar Water Works debt as subjects deserving consideration in this connection. Government contributed nothing as tax for the offices they occupied. The Vehar Water Works had been a great drain upon the municipal fund: the cost far exceeded anything which the Municipality had agreed to pay, and was an excessive burden upon the ratepayers. The construction of the works had been wholly managed by Government, and the cost came as a surprise upon the Municipality.

His Excellency said these were questions of detail, into which he could not then enter. A vast deal of money had been spent in creating the Water Works property, and the rates ought to be paid by the people for whom the works had been constructed. Who was to pay the debt if not the people of Bombay? Government could hardly make the people of the Presidency pay for the water supplied to Bombay.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, referring to the comparison with the North-West Provinces, said that, with the greater intelligence, enlightenment, and wealth of Bombay—(His Excellency—And greater stakes)—it was the more necessary that the people should have the management of their affairs in their own hands. Mr. Dadabhoy, adverting to the very difficulty which Mr. Lidbetter had noticed regarding the Vehar Water Works, said that if the ratepayers were allowed to manage their own affairs, Government would be relieved of all such difficulties and complaints, and would be able to watch and direct the more freely, and require from the Municipality all that it was necessary they should do. The ratepayers had come out boldly to say that they were quite competent to manage their affairs; and if they mismanaged, they would have only to thank themselves. Government, by acceding to the prayer of the ratepayers, would be relieved of much responsibility and odium.

His Excellency—In this petition do you propose that the members of the Corporation should be wholly elected by the ratepayers, or that some should be nominated by the Government from the Justices?

Mr. Dadabhoy—This petition prays for the election of all the members by the ratepayers according to certain qualifications, whether they be Justices or not. It was the petition of the Bombay Association which proposed the nomination of a portion by Government.

His Excellency again assured the deputation that he would give the memorial every consideration.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee expressed thanks to His Excellency for the great courtesy with which he had received the deputation; and the members of the deputation then retired, evidently satisfied with the assurance they had obtained from His Excellency the Governor.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We learn that the total cost of the new High Court building in Calcutta is eighteen lacs and fifteen thousand rupees.

The Maharajah of Puttialla has been blessed with another son. This is the second child of His Highness.

The Stench on the Beach at Madras.—As there was no offensive smell emitted on Tuesday from the barque Streemoothoo Comarasawmy, the authorities decided not to destroy the wreck any further.

Mooltan.—This district seems to be still in a very barbarous state, if one may judge by the number of murders that take place here, there having been no less then thirteen natives hanged for that crime during the last month.

Opening of a New Railway Line.—We are told that the new railway line from Mansorah to Damiella, having been successfully laid in a comparatively short time, is now open for traffic; passenger and goods trains are running regularly.

Regimental Newspapers.—Recognising the great value of regimental newspapers, we welcome the appearance of the *Regimental Gazetteer* of the 21st Hussars. "Our principal object," we read, "in the starting of this little publication is to afford an opportunity to the soldier of properly employing his spare hours."

A Wrestler's Overthrow Revenged.—A great wrestling match took place at Mooltan recently between a Mooltanee and Lahoree, the latter coming off victorious in the encounter, but was nearly beaten to death after by the natives of this place, for which cowardly act several of them have been arrested.

Mussoorie.—The *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent in the Hills North of Dehrah says—"Beautiful Mussoorie! sensational Mussoorie! beautiful because thou art full of the lovely fair; sensational, because we have had in one short week no less than a suicide, a murder, and a case of arson. All that is wanting now is an elopement."

New Paper.—We understand that the Rev. Lal Behari Dey will shortly start a Magazine, to be called the *Bengal Magazine*. It will be a monthly review of Indian politics, society and literature. The rev. gentleman has, it seems, secured some of the best native writers as contributors to the new Magazine.—*Indian Mirror*.

Discourtesy to Native Pleaders.—The Civilian Judge who used insulting language towards a native pleader in the North-West is Mr. Ricketts, Judge of Allahabad, formerly Commissioner of Agra. From what we have heard of Mr. Ricketts, he is a very aristocratic sort of a civilian. It is time he should be taught how to address respectable natives. They are not "janwars," as Mr. Ricketts would treat them.—*Indian Mirror*.

A Railway Bridge on Fire.—At about eight o'clock on the night of Monday last, a little railway bridge, situated between the Salt Cataurs and Tondiarpettah, was observed by the police to be on fire. The police repaired to the spot, and, with the assistance of the natives living near the place, extinguished the flames before much damage was done. About half an hour before the bridge was seen to be on fire a train passed over it.—*Madras Times*.

The Madras Marine Court of Enquiry.—In accordance with the order of Government, appointing Captain Thomas Weldon and Lieutenant Henry Morland to conduct an enquiry as to the circumstances under which the Hotspur, the Sir Robert Seppings, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Invereshie, the Armenian, the John Scott, the Burlington, the Ardbeg and the Misser were wrecked, the Court of Enquiry held its first sitting on Wednesday morning. The evidence of the master of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government Astronomer, &c., were taken.

Liakut Ali.—We remarked some time ago on the delay which had occurred in the trial of Liakat Ali and on the postponement of the Sessions trial till July. We have heard no adequate explanation of the long previous delay, but we learn that the postponement of the final hearing till July was granted at the urgent request of the prisoner himself, who wishes to produce evidence of extenuating circumstances. Notwithstanding the long detention the prisoner has already undergone, we wish the Court could have discovered it to be legal and just to hurry on the trial.—*Pioneer*.

The Andamans.—Major Playfair, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, has proceeded to England. Captain Protheroe has been appointed to officiate for him during his absence. The staff at Port Blair seems to have been augmented in numerical strengh. The steamer Undaunted, which brought to the Settlement the Hon. Justice Campbell of the Punjab, is stationed there, for the permanent use of the local authorities. Justice Campbell is putting up with General Stewart. He will shortly submit his report to Government as to the discipline in force amongst the convicts of the Settlement.

Railway Collision at Montgomery.—A collision took place last week between the Lahore and Mooltan trains near Montgomery, owing to the Mooltan train being shunted on to the rails on which the Lahore train was waiting for the up train, which was an hour and a half late on that occasion, owing to having encountered a duststorm on the road, by which the telegraph posts had been blown across the line, to remove which the train had to stop several times. The collision having taken place as both trains were entering and leaving the station, the passengers did not sustain any injuries, but the carriages and one engine were much damaged.—*Delhi Gazette*.

The Cholera at Cawnpore.—We were in hopes the epidemic at Cawnpore had ceased: all the late accounts were most favourable as regards the health of the troops, and they were ordered in the latter end of last week in from camp to re-occupy their quarters. We know as a positive fact that every possible precaution had been taken to disinfect the barracks and buildings in which the disease had shown itself; nevertheless, no sooner did the men return than it broke out afresh. On Sunday last eight cases were admitted, three of which proved rapidly fatal. The troops therefore have had again to go under canvas from the infected portion of the barracks. We learn that as long as the wind blew from the west and the air was dry no cholera was present, but suddenly the wind veered round to the east with a dense haze and a heavy damp atmosphere, bringing in its train this terrible scourge.—*Pioneer*.

The Fatwa Collision.—A fuller account of the Fatwa collision on the E. I. Railway has since come to hand, to the effect that while No. 11 up goods train was standing or waiting at the Fatwa station, a place of minor importance, an up special goods train, which had been following immediately after, was deliberately allowed to run into the foremost train, in the guards' break-van of which a native doctor was seated, supposed to be Murad Ali, of the Dinapore station, who had been down to Mokameh on a professional visit, and was killed. The description given of the damage done to the wagons is, that besides being completely smashed, some of them were thrown, by the force of the concussion, beyond the wire fencing, the wheels bent into a variety of shapes and angles, the rails and permanent-way destroyed, the engine ditto, and considerable damage done to the goods. Amidst all this it appears a perfect mystery how the driver and his two native firemen of the up special escaped being killed also. However, the matter is now undergoing judicial enquiry before the magistrate of the district.

Official Patronage.—Mr. T. A. Madge, head assistant in the Commissariat Audit Office, having about six months ago retired from the service under the Uncovenanted Pension Rules, Mr. G. L. Kerr, the next senior officer in the department, was recommended by Colonel Atkinson, the Controller-General of Commissariat Accounts, for the appointment. Colonel James, the officer in charge of the Commissariat Audit Office, though subordinate to the Controller, considered he had a right to fill up the vacancy himself, inasmuch as he was directly responsible to Government for the efficient working of the office. He did not approve of the appointment of Mr. Kerr and recommended the appointment of Mr. Watson, of the Presidency Executive Commissariat Office. The result was a little paper-war, and the matter was eventually referred for the final orders of the Supreme Government. In the meantime Mr. Kerr was appointed to officiate for Mr. Madge. The Supreme Government, after considering the matter, decided it in favour of Colonel James, and from the first of this month Mr. Watson took over the duties from Mr. Kerr.—*Englishman*.

Ingenious Pickpockets.—A very ingenious way of picking pockets—or rather cutting them—was witnessed by a friend the other night at the Railway Station. Two men, who did not look very much like passengers, and on whom the police had reason to keep an eye, were observed to mix and jostle about a group of native females who were awaiting their turn to get into the train; they were watched and apprehended on suspicion. Immediately on being arrested one of the men was observed to throw away something which, after a search, was found to be a *very* sharp piece of steel about an inch long, and of the width of a large pen-knife. This, it was explained to my friend, is kept between the fore and the third fingers, with the sharp edge slightly projecting to cut a knot or a piece of cloth; all that the man had to do was to pass his hand gently over it, and the extreme sharpness of the steel enabled him to divide it into two without the owner being at all aware of having been touched. A native gentleman shortly afterwards came up and showed my friend a leather bag which had been similarly although not effectually served, and not more than a few minutes ago.—*Allahabad Correspondent of Delhi Gazette*.

THE STUDY OF SANSCRIT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The following is the reply of Mr. Campbell to the Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association on the subject of the study of Sanscrit in Government Schools:—

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd May 1872, and to remark as follows.

2. His Honor is much obliged to the Association's expression of opinion on the subject of the study of the Sanscrit and vernacular languages in Government schools, and will give the subject his best consideration. Meantime, His Honor desires me to say that he would not discourage the study of Sanscrit: on the contrary, he would give every encouragement to students who are willing to cultivate it by scholarships and other means; and whenever a sufficient number of students is found at a Government school, he will provide for the teaching of Sanscrit in the upper classes of our schools as well as in our colleges; but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the study of Sanscrit should not be compulsory, and should not be imposed on boys of tender years, who have not yet a sufficient knowledge of their own vernacular, and are at the same time learning the elements of English. Such compulsion is the less necessary, as the University, very wisely His Honor thinks, do not insist on Sanscrit at the entrance examination.

3. So far as Normal Schools are concerned, the Lieutenant Governor would adhere to his order that Sanscrit is is not to be taught to Normal scholars. These schols are required to train masters for primary schools; and though some Normal School students may go to higher vernacular masterships, still the preparation of good primary schoolmasters is and must be the main object of our Normal schools. At primary school Sanscrit is not taught, and therefore instruction therein cannot be wanted at Normal schools.

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIVE BAR IN INDIA.

In France the lawyers have thrown themselves eagerly and hotly into public life; they have attacked successive Governments in a very damaging way; they come to the top in times of revolution, and their enemies accuse them of always furnishing a set of pushing democrats, of self-seeking shallow politicians who are clever enough to pull down, but are utterly without genius of construction. Now the main reason why lawyers in France are restless and worrying politicians is this, that in France, as in India, the bar is no avenue leading to high judicial appointments. In France as in India the Bar and the Bench are two separate departments of the profession of law, and Judges are not necessarily selected from among the most eminent barristers. The consequence is that there exists a feeling rather of antagonism than of sympathy between the Judge and the Pleaders; and the two departments are distracted by a sort of jealousy into different adverse camps. It may be worth while to consider whether the Indian Bar may not be gradually impelled by similar causes and motives into the same sort of antagonism with the Judges and into the same chronic state of war against Government. What we have to fear is that a system which follows the French plan of excluding pleaders from judicial appointments, and of making the magistracy a separate official caste, may in the long run alienate and discontent this important community, so as to tempt them to disaffection and to the habit of political intrigue. If, as we have hinted, European examples prove that an Indian Bar, not professionally allied to the judicature, is likely to affect political agitation and adverse criticism of the Government, then it may be feared that the native *avocat* will prove even a more shallow and less scrupulous politician than his learned brother in France. In France they are called declaimers, men who succeed by their practised facility of utterance, who can do great execution by their tongues, but who have no real faculty of insight or of action. Such persons might easily spring up among the quickwitted voluble natives of this country, who would move the masses by their rhetoric, and might even bring occasional hornet-swarms round the ears of an unready Government. It would be a great misfortune to bring such a class into existence in India, and a still greater misfortune to be forced to quarrel with them.—*Pioneer*.

IRREGULARITIES IN CASHMERE.

A file of papers has been placed before us which tend to show that irregularities and oppressions of a very grave character are permitted at Cashmere, to check which, it seems to us that our Government is bound to make a move British subjects with very large claims against the Cashmere officials, if not against the principality itself, are afraid to show themselves in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja, and so also others with grave grievances of different characters are deterred by fear of dreadful consequences from representing their wrongs. Indeed, the Maharaja is reported to be almost inaccessible to injured people, whether his own subjects or those of the British Government, and his officials have thus great power in their hands, which they exercise frightfully. Before entering into any of the particulars with which we have been furnished, we think it prudent to institute closer enquiries than we have as yet been able to do in the matter of two or three particular complaints, but we have no reason to doubt the veracity of our present informers, and consequently expect soon to make some very startling disclosures connected with the Government of Cashmere.

We have not yet heard anything further respecting the imprisonment of Mr. O'Reilly by the Maharajah's Government; but we expect a full report of particulars very soon, and shall on receipt place it before our readers.—*Indian Abuses*.

INDIA AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

(*Times*, May 17.)

The Indian Court at the International Exhibition, which will open to the public this morning, contains a collection that will abundantly repay a visit, and in the arrangement of which the experience of last year has been fully utilized. Jewelry, cotton goods, paper, and musical instruments are there in abundance; and the placing of the cases, the general arrangement of the objects, and the drapery of the walls are such as to afford an effect of singular picturesqueness and beauty.

The exhibition of jewelry may be said to commence from the very beginning. In a case near the entrance, against the wall on the left hand side, will be found a collection, made by Dr. Birdwood, of the seeds and fruits which are copied, either strictly or conventionally, for the purposes of ornamentation; and among these all the simple forms used in jewelry may be found. The next case carries the matter a step further. It contains a collection, made by Mr. G. D. V. Fitzgerald, of grass ornaments worn by the Thakoors of Matheran hills near Bombay. In this case there are bracelets or bangles, and neck chains, woven from grass or straw, and exhibiting the originals of many Etruscan or other ancient patterns, in forms due to the necessary fastenings of the short length of material. The third case contains silver ornaments from Bombay, and in many of these the grass forms are simply repeated; as in a more advanced stage of the art they are to be found variously conventionalized. In other cases are collections of jewelry from Madras, Oude, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces; but the peculiar manufactures of Ahmedabad and of Trichinopoly are unfortunately not represented. The objects range from the finest gold work to the cheapest pewter ornaments of the peasantry; and a case in the centre of the court contains a dressed doll of life size, to show how the various articles are worn. A very noticeable feature is the beauty of surface given to both gold and silver by the native methods of treatment, and in some cases—notably in the large circular gold ornaments representing the sun and moon, will be found extraordinary delicacy of workmanship and excellence of design. Bracelets and necklaces, containing jewels or enamel, afford, even in their roughest and coarsest forms, examples of an exquisite perception of harmonies of colour and of grace of outline, and every now and then will be found an ornament which might be supposed to be Etruscan, or Assyrian, or Grecian, or Celtic. Dr. Birdwood, who has given and still gives much careful study to this question, agrees with some earlier inquirers in being of opinion that the history of ornamental forms, their origin from certain natural forms, and the appearance of the same types in distant countries and periods, all point to the existence of an earlier common civilization from which that of historic times has radiated as from a centre; and he hopes eventually to be able to furnish something like proof of this hypothesis.

At the entrance of the court on the right will be found a case containing a collection of "Cambay stones," generically agates, but distinguished by various specific names, such as sard, cornelian, onyx, chalcedony, and the like, which have been brought together, at great labour and expense, by Dr. Birdwood. Every stone in this case is a gem, many are absolutely unique; and the collection, as a whole, is quite without rival. The ornamental metal work of India is represented by a superb case in the centre of the court, full of vases, dishes, chalices, and other vessels of the most gorgeous character. Some small boxes and other articles of "ruddy gold" will especially attract attention; but the gem of the whole case is a rosewater bottle of Cashmere enamel of some subtle colour that almost defies definition, and with arabesque patterns in gold. This bottle has been secured by Sir Digby Wyatt. Near it are some exquisite specimens of Bidree (black and silver) and Kooftgari (gold and steel) work; and also some vases of brass or copper with silver or gold enrichments, which are quite Homeric in their tone and character. The same case contains also some bottles and other articles in silver, and an especially beautiful bowl and dish of gold and silver pierced. The case itself is worthy of notice, and it is surrounded by a narrow raised platform which obviates the possibility of crowding while its varied contents are being inspected. Other specimens of costly metal work, chiefly the mere overflowings of the central case, will be found here and there, but none of them require any detailed or special notice.

Towards the further end of the court, on the left and in the centre, is a collection of the cotton manufactures of India, which will at least serve the purpose of showing manufacturers in this country what it is that the natives want. The cotton manufacture of India is calculated to be about twice as great as that of Lancashire; so that, if our manufacturers could obtain the command of the Indian market, they might at least treble the present demand upon them. The specimens exhibited are of great interest, and they have as common characters strength and firmness of texture, great beauty of design, and remarkable harmony and sobriety of colouring. The utter absence of tawdriness in the coloured cotton that might be worn by an Indian mendicant strikes one with a sort of despairing admiration, when it is contrasted with much that is exported from this country, and the colours produce a very remarkable effect of richness, as soon as the fabric is sufficiently distant from the eye for its actual coarseness to be concealed. The really rich Indian textures are scarcely represented (although one case contains a brilliant kincob, some Dacca muslin, and some embroidery), excepting in a specimen volume of Dr. Forbes Watson's forthcoming great work on the *Textiles of India*. This work is to be completed in 18 volumes, and will contain 3,000 samples of actual fabrics, such as kincobs, silks, calicoes, muslins, and so forth. The specimen volume is of kincobs of Ahmedabad and Benares, and is a superb foretaste of a truly imperial undertaking. It is placed in a case which will eventually contain a complete set of Dr. Forbes Watson's publications on Indian manufactures.

The musical instruments are very curious, and are mostly ranged in cases against the wall at the further end of the court. The "banjo" type distinctly predominates, and is to be seen in all stages of development, from a bamboo thrust through half a gourd up to a complicated and richly decorated instrument. The "Jew's harp" of our childhood is also represented. There are tom-toms in abundance, rude pandean pipes, gourds to be blown into, cymbals, and large instruments composed of a series of cymbals fixed in a circular frame, and intended to be beaten by a performer standing in the centre.

On first entering the court the visitor will be struck by the beauty and richness of the carpets hanging upon the walls. Some of these are exhibited by the India Museum, one or two by various owners, and many by Messrs. Vincent Robinson and Co., of Welbec-street, who also have one of the small rooms on the right of the court. The floor of this room is covered by a very choice specimen of matting, and over this is a silk carpet from Cashmere, of extraordinary richness and lustre. Messrs. Robinson have also other carpets of great excellence, but one, the work of ladies of Turkistan, and which, although only the size of a small hearth rug, we understand to be worth £40 in the country of its production, should be inspected by every visitor. The fineness of the texture, the harmony of the colouring, and the exquisite character of the pattern, cannot receive justice from verbal description. Another of these small rooms is occupied by Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, and a third by Messrs. King and Co., who have established there an Oriental agency and intelligence office, in which all Indian newspapers, and a variety of books on India, may be found.

The paper objects are not yet arranged, having arrived too late to be prepared for the opening; and we are informed that many other objects in the other classes will yet be added to the collection. We would hope that such additions may not be carried too far, for the court last year was a little over-crowded, not only for the convenience of visitors, but even for the sake of general effect when visitors were absent. At this moment its appearance leaves little to be desired, and a few additional objects, however admirable in themselves, would scarcely add to its attractiveness.

COMPLETION OF ST. PAUL'S.—MEDIÆVALISM v. CLASSICISM.

Five members of the executive committee appointed to administer the funds subscribed for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral have just addressed to the *Times* a letter which gives a rather unpleasant view of the position and prospects of the undertaking. As a "preliminary step" the committee had to nominate an architect, nominally to co-operate with the experienced and respectable "surveyor to the fabric," Mr. Penrose; in reality to be the presiding genius of the project. "The next question was, whether a Mediævalist or a Classicist should be elected for the post;" and on this great issue there was a "tie." We say a "tie," because, although in point of fact nine wanted to renew the dark ages and eight the classical times, yet as Mr. Fergusson was only accidentally absent, and has avowed that his vote would have gone with the Classicists, the numbers were really equal. However, owing to this accidental circumstance the Mediævalists had for the time their way. Mr. Burges was chosen, notwithstanding the awful charge that he had "not scrupled to express openly his contempt for the architectural works of Sir Christopher Wren; having, by his own admission, styled such works 'abominations.'" And the minority now appeal to the public at large, having resolved "to call a general meeting of the subscribers to the fund, in order that they may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the course to be pursued under the circumstances thus stated." On the other hand, the Dean of St. Paul's—a leading member of the Committee—writes to disavow, on his own part, any inclination to "Mediævalism" in the matter. He was only anxious to secure a good "ecclesiastical" style. The question is this: having to deal with the product of his genius as it stands, shall we "Gothicize" it, or, as the Dean prefers to say, "ecclesiasticize" it, to please a few persons of taste—shall we adopt, that is, a style of repair and reconstruction entirely discordant from that of the building itself?—or shall we endeavour at least to preserve the dignity of consistency, and improve on, without departing from, the distinct and elaborate pattern with which we have to deal?

Surely the question, thus put, admits of only one rational answer. Two centuries and a half ago Inigo Jones was set at work to restore old St Paul's—a grand old building, though somewhat ponderous and irregular. Inigo was bred in Italian taste, and despised the Gothic as heartily as Mr. Gilbert Scott despises everything else. "In the restoration of St. Paul's," says Horace Walpole—we quote again from Dean Milman's work—"Inigo Jones made two capital faults. He first renewed the sides with very bad Gothic, and then added a Roman portico, magnificent and beautiful indeed, but which had no affinity with the ancient parts restored, and made the Gothic appear ten times heavier." Fortunately, perhaps, both for Inigo's fame and that of the great church, the fire of London made a clean sweep a few years afterwards both of Gothic "sides" and Roman portico, and Wren had to recommence from the beginning on an Italian plan of his own. And now, it would seem, the "Mediævalist" half of the modern Committee would commission Mr. Burges to commit precisely the opposite fault to that attributed so justly by Walpole to Inigo Jones—to give us the pleasing spectacle of two incongruous and rival styles coalescing, or rather set in glaring opposition to each other, in the same unfortunate edifice. Mr. Burges' disclaimer may pass with those who are predisposed in his favour. It is enough for us that the Committee have elected to complete Wren's work one who avows himself opposed to Wren's taste and principles. The beautiful Abbey Church of Batalha, in Portugal, took several generations to build. The process lasted so long that the great art of mediæval architecture went out of date, and was forgotten, between its commencement and its intended completion. The last architect called in added a few details in the manner of the Renaissance—the only manner of which he practically knew anything. The reigning king—a Sovereign of taste—happened to visit the spot, saw and was disgusted, and stopped the work, which remains unfinished to this day. A warning indication of what may happen, conversely, to the great church of which London has been hitherto so proud, if the bold outlines of its Italian workmanship are to be filled up with "namby-pamby" ornaments and excrescences by an artist of the Gothic school. We hope therefore very sincerely, in the interest of English art, that the judgment "snapped," in legal phrase, by the Mediævalists on the recent occasion may be reversed by a fuller and more considerate vote of the constituency, and St. Paul's preserved to us according to its original conception, without change, except—if possible—that of carrying into execution some of the suggestions which Wren made, but which the taste of his times and of his committee was unable to appreciate.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS AT SMYRNA.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writes, with the date of Smyrna, May 4:—We have passed through a week of great excitement and anxiety at Smyrna. On Saturday last the report flew about the town that the body of a poor Christian child of four years of age was lying exposed at the Greek hospital, who had been tortured and murdered by a set of ferocious cannibal Jews, who, it was declared, required the blood of a Christian child as a sacrifice every year at their Passover. I at once proceeded to the Greek hospital, as upwards of 10,000 people had done before me, and on inquiry of the surgeon, found that the death of the child had been caused by accidental drowning. On expressing my surprise that such a melodramatic sort of exhibition should be made of the body, the crowd being admitted in immense numbers to inspect and overhaul the remains, I was assured that there was no other way of counteracting the effect of the fable in circulation, and of persuading the excited populace that the child had been simply drowned and not put to death by torture. Even as it was, the worthy surgeon expressed his fear that the fanaticism of the mob would lead to serious results, and his apprehension, unfortunately, was too speedily and sadly realized. A fearful onset was made upon the Jews that very day. In vain did the priests from the church pulpits and others elsewhere proclaim the truth, and assure the people that the child had simply met its death by drowning. Every Jew met with was horribly maltreated, and, after some hours of indecision, in which it was vainly hoped that sober sense might prevail, the excited Greek mob, with all the rascality of the town in its train, made for the Jewish quarter, sacked the houses, murdered the inmates, and committed other acts of brutal atrocity. Many Jews at length turned upon their assailants and from attacked in self-defence became attackers. Then the fury of the Greek rabble knew no bounds; men were fiendishly beaten, women were violated, children even were not spared, and day after day until Wednesday was the Jewish quarter converted into a pandemonium of pillage, rape and murder. Not until then did Hamdi Pasha, by acts at any rate, seem to feel that he was governor of Smyrna, and responsible for human life and public order within its walls; not until then did he advance the troops upon the scene and quell the mob effectually. The apparent inaction of Hamdi Pasha may be explained by the fact that on Saturday he had only 180 soldiers in the town to make headway against 10,000 of a fanatical and exasperated Greek populace, whereas, brought in hurriedly from all quarters, we have now eight full battalions of troops. The result is that the rioters have held their hands; the mob is kept thoroughly in check; and lamentable as is what has occurred, you need have no fear of its renewal.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE TURKISH THRONE.

According to the last accounts from Constantinople, a serious difference has occurred among the leading Turks there on the question of the succession to the throne. Under the law which has regulated the succession during the last 500 years the crown always passes to the eldest male of the imperial family whose father was on the throne at the time of his birth, so that as a rule the Sultans have been succeeded, not by their sons, but by their brothers. It was in accordance with this law that the present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, ascended the throne on the death of his brother Abdul Medjid (25th of June, 1861), though the latter left seven sons. Abdul Aziz has four sons, the eldest of whom, Youssouf Izeddin, was born on the 9th of October, 1857, and is consequently, under the above law, disqualified for the crown, since at the time he was born his father was not as yet Sultan. The lawful heir is the eldest son of Abdul Medjid, Murad Effendi, who was born during his father's reign, on the 21st of September, 1840; but a strong party at court now urges the Sultan to introduce the European system of succession and declare his eldest son his heir. The old Mahometan party, however, is strongly opposed to such a course, which it considers would involve a departure from the precepts of the Koran, and as under the Koran a Mahometan is only bound to obey his sovereign in so far as he keeps within its restrictions, this opposition might lead to very serious results if the Sultan were to adopt the above proposal. Moreover, it is feared that the Princes of Servia and Roumania, the Khedive of Egypt, and the Bey of Tunis, who as it is bear with impatience the suzerainty of the Sultan would seize the opportunity for declaring themselves independent if a Sultan were crowned who, according to the law which existed at the time when they did homage at Constantinople, would not be the rightful heir to the throne.

EXPATRIATED COMMUNISTS.

A resident at Bexley Heath describes a scene which occurred at that place, on the high road between Dover and London, on Tuesday night last:—

I was seated at home, about half-past ten o'clock when the door was opened in response to a loud knock, and, standing outside, accompanied by a policeman and surrounded by a throng of people, was a band of about a dozen of the most triste and wretched-looking wayfarers I ever saw in my life. They were haggard, travel-stained, and utterly broken down, some of them being almost shoeless, and one poor fellow groaned aloud from the excruciating agony he must have endured. His feet were literally raw, and his companions were in various stages of a like condition. They had applied at the police-station; but, as they were unable to speak a word of English, and none of the officials there could understand French, they were brought to me, with a view of ascertaining who they were and what they wanted. One of their number, an exceedingly intelligent and handsome young fellow, who satisfied me at once, by means of books and papers, that he was of the respectable ouvrier class, said that he and his companions had been indiscriminately seized, together with many hundreds of others, who, like him, had had nothing whatever to do with the Communistic insurrection, and thrown into prison; that now, the principals of the rebellion having been executed or otherwise dealt with, the Government were at a loss what to do with the great mass of untried prisoners, and that the latter were being hurried off out of the country in batches; that they (my suppliants) had been taken from their confinement at Cherbourg, driven through Paris without being permitted to communicate with any of their friends, conveyed to Calais, and sent across the Channel to Dover, where they landed on Saturday without a sou in the world; that they had walked thus far on their way to London, were sinking from fatigue and starvation, and wanted some shelter, no matter how lowly, in which they could *coucher pendant la nuit*. We found it impossible to accommodate them in that way in such a quiet out-of-the way place at such an hour, and collecting several shillings for them, giving them a couple of loaves, and providing them with some instructions, written in French and English, as to how they had better proceed on arriving at Woolwich, five miles distant, we set them off, fervently expressing their *mercis beaucoup* between their groans from pain and their protests against the heartlessness of the Government of their country.

The subject was discussed at a meeting of the Dover Town Council yesterday. Councillor Lewis called attention to a statement that since Saturday last more than one batch of Communists had been landed at Dover in a state of complete destitution. He was desirous of knowing if the statement could be borne out by official information. The Mayor said he thought he was in a position to afford the information desired. On the previous Saturday, upon the arrival of the first detachment of Communists, the superintendent of police communicated with him, and from the inquiries he made he ascertained that this party, which numbered twelve, had been put on board the steamer by the prefect of police at Calais, acting under the orders of the French Government. The captain of the packet received a written order for their conveyance, on the understanding that their passage money should be paid on his certifying that they had been landed in Dover. He (the Mayor) found that the men were in an entirely destitute condition, and he had therefore directed the police superintendent to give them orders for a night's lodging in the poor-house, in the same way as this shelter was afforded to ordinary wayfarers in destitute circumstances. Replying to further questions the Mayor said a letter had been addressed to the Foreign Office, and as soon as a reply was received he would lay it before the council.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE INHABITANTS OF PARIS.

The results of the inquiry made as to the damage sustained by the inhabitants of Paris during the two seiges and the devastation caused by the Commune have been communicated to the Municipal Council by the Prefect of the Seine. The number of claims for compensation were 12,480, representing a sum of four hundred and seven million francs. These demands have been cut down and classified in the three following categories:—Damages caused by foreign war to 1,703 claims, and rather more than two million francs; damages caused by the second siege to 2,436 claims and about nine million francs; injuries done by the Commune to 8,451 claims and fifty-five million francs. These sums, added to a further sum of ten millions for subsequent demands since admitted give a total of seventy-seven millions (£3,080,000), which will be shortly distributed. Out of this amount only two million francs are contributed by the State, the remainder being provided by the City of Paris, and it is proposed to raise the necessary resources by means of ten annuities of eight millions each. A law of the 10th Vendémiaire, year IV., decrees that each commune must bear the cost of any damages caused by insurrectional troubles, but it does not apply to Paris, though at the same time there is nothing in it which stipulates that the State shall be called on to repair the injuries inflicted upon the capital. The municipal council has, therefore, acted wisely in taking upon itself the same burdens which fall on the villages immediately around Paris, instead of engaging in an invidious litigation with the State; the result of which would depend upon how the law mentioned above was interpreted.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS AND THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

(*Times*, May 17.)

The hope that the Senate of the United States will sanction the Supplemental Treaty does not grow stronger by delay. It is difficult to secure a vote of two-thirds in its favour, and without the support of two thirds the Treaty will never get beyond the inchoate position of a happy thought offered for the settlement of the difficulty. President Grant will not commit himself to an approval of it; he comes before the Senate seeking their counsel "in advance;" he requests "an expression of their disposition about advising the formal adoption of an Article such as is proposed by England;" and, if this expression of disposition should be satisfactory, he would then, as we suppose, formally adopt the Article and send it to the Senate again for their formal ratification. This roundabout action and circumlocutory language plainly betoken no feeling of confidence on the part of the President; and such evidence as reaches us of the objects of parties in America and of *cliques* in the Senate indicates a similar hesitation, if not unwillingness, to take a decided line in dealing with the new Article. The opponents of General Grant would like to defeat it if they could be sure that the effect of defeating it would not be to fasten upon themselves the task of devising some escape from the existing dilemma under another Administration. They are a little doubtful also whether the sober-judging inhabitants of the States would not regard a repudiation of the Supplemental Article as simply factious, and in consequence transfer their support to President Grant in the coming Presidential election. Altogether, the balance is so even that the veriest trifle might turn the scale in favour of the acceptance or the rejection of the Article.

While the Senators at Washington are, one and all, turning the new Treaty over and over before they can make up their minds about it, we on our side may not be quite unanimous in our opinions respecting it. We cannot examine it at all without remarking that its operative words fall somewhat short of what we had expected. The proposed Treaty consists of two parts, the first containing certain recitals, and the second the suggested agreement arising out of these recitals. First as to the recitals. Let us remember what has been our position in the controversy. We have always relied on the Protocol of the Conference of the Joint High Commission of the 8th of March of last year. It was then that the American Commissioners put into definite form their demands against England, distinguishing between the direct losses occasioned by the Alabama and other cruisers "in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers," and the indirect injury sustained "in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion," and it was at this same Conference, and after making this broad division between Direct Losses and Indirect Injury, that the American Commissioners declared that, "in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the Indirect Losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made." We have always argued that the Treaty of Washington, referred to in its own preamble as "an amicable settlement," was a settlement of the kind contemplated by the American Commissioners on the 8th of March, and that Indirect Claims were therefore excluded from the reference to Arbitration. Such claims were, however, presented in the original Case, and the object of the new Treaty is to get their presentation cancelled. The recital of the Treaty accordingly begins by describing them in the very words of the Protocol of the 8th of March, and so describing them states that the Government of England [there is probably some slip in this phrase] has contended that they were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and, further, that they should not be admitted in principle as growing out of acts committed by vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit them through default of due neutral diligence such as is imputed to Great Britain. The recital goes on to state that the President, while adhering to his contention that the Claims were included in the Treaty, adopts the principle of the second contention so far as to declare it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States. The effect of the recital, therefore, is a declaration that the two Governments agree in declaring that the Indirect Claims specified in the Protocol of the 8th of March cannot be demanded from a neutral charged with such default as we are charged with. The recitals are evidently confined to existing circumstances, and the only criticism we offer on them is that, instead of the statement that the new principle "will hereafter guide" the United States, it should have been "shall in the pending arbitration, and hereafter guide" their conduct.

We have analyzed the recitals of the new Article, but it is more essential to examine the meaning of its operative words, that "the President, by and with the advice, &c., consents that *he will make no claim* on the part of the United States in respect of the Indirect Losses, as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva." Are these words enough? It must ever be remembered that the claim is made—it was made when the original Case was presented, and it will continue to be made as long as that Case remains before the Tribunal without having been modified at the instance and under the authority of the Power which presented it. The covenant in the new Article does not put the United States' Government under any obligation to modify the claim that has been presented. All that it requires—supposing the Article to be ratified if before the 15th of June—would be satisfied if in the written or printed argument then presented by the agent of the United States the Indirect Claims were silently dropped. There is, so far as we can see, no obligation to bring the new Article under the notice of the Tribunal, or to do anything but abstain from presenting Indirect Claims in future. The effect of this would be to put us in that position against which we have strenuously protested. The Tribunal of Arbitrators would have the Indirect Claims before them, and nothing to inform them that it has been agreed to remove the Claims from their jurisdiction beyond silence on the part of the United States in the argumentative summary they are lastly to put in. We cannot understand why the new Treaty was not so drawn as to negative altogether the possibility of this danger. The proper conclusion from its recitals would have been a declaration that "the President, by and with the advice, &c., consents that he will direct the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to set aside from their notice all claims that have been made on the part of the United States in respect of the Indirect Losses, as no longer asserted or demanded by or on the part of the United States." This would have been plain, intelligible, and complete. It may be said that the words of the proposed Article amount practically to the same thing. If they do, we see no reason why we should not have had words of transparent meaning, instead of words the effect of which is not at once obvious; nor could the President have objected to express the same meaning in plainer language. If, on the other hand, it is thought that the President would object, or that the Senate would object, to the definite agreement we have sketched, while both might consent to the agreement which has been offered them, it must be because there is some difference between the two, and it is this difference which disquiets us.

It would be deplorable indeed if, after all our pains, we should find ourselves landed in the position into which we resolved we would never be entrapped. As Mr. Bright put it months ago in his letter to Mr. Cyrus Field, "This country will not go into a Court to ask for an award which, if against it, it will never accept." This can be prevented only by making such an award impossible, and the only way to make such an award impossible is to remove from the Arbitrators the power of making it. They can make an award against us in the matter of the Indirect Claims without in form transgressing the scope of their functions, if these Indirect Claims remain on the record before them without some subsequent intimation from the Power which presented them that they are no longer submitted as within their adjudication. The proposed Supplementary Treaty imposes upon the United States no duty to convey this intimation to the Arbitrators. It would be satisfied if the President refrained from repeating the Indirect Claims at the next stage on the 15th of June; and as this falls short of what we have all along desired, we ask again why the plain meaning of Parliament was not put into plain language? We must not run even the slightest risk of having to contest an adjudication of the Arbitrators made upon the basis of the fact that the Indirect Claims formally advanced in January last have never been formally withdrawn.

The German Professor Creydorff, in his work on the Jesuits in the German Empire, says that in Rome there are two hundred and fortythree illegitimate children born to every one hundred legitimate.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 3.

Mr. Gregory rose to call the attention of the House to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay, and the position of the shareholders in that bank with reference to the Government of that Presidency, and to move that, in the opinion of this House, the case of such shareholders is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government. In the years 1840-43 the Government determined to establish banks in the three presidencies; but he should confine his observations to the Bank of Bombay, which was established in 1840 by an Act of the Legislature of India, with a capital of £520,000. Six of the directors of that bank were appointed by the shareholders, and three by the Government. Down to the year 1860 it might be taken that the bank had carried on a safe and a profitable business; but at that date the Government determined to take away from the bank the power of issuing bank-notes, and in order to compensate for that deprivation they transferred to them the Government business. It being considered necessary that a new Act should be passed in order to place the bank upon an altogether new basis steps were taken to bring the matter before the Legislature of India. And here he must remark that it might be objected that six of the directors being appointed by the shareholders, the latter were not in a position to complain of the acts of their representatives, who not only neglected their duty, but abused the confidence that was placed in them. The House, however, would probably be of opinion that that did not relieve the Government of India from the moral responsibility that rested upon them in this matter. He would proceed to show what were the acts of omission and commission of the Government of India in relation to this subject, the powers they possessed, and in what they neglected to exercise these powers. He desired particularly to impress upon the House the fact that the Government of India was an arbitrary and a despotic Government, and was therefore bound to exercise over its subjects the powers of a paternal Government, and to accept responsibilities and duties in matters with which a representative Government had no concern. The draught of the new Act having been drawn up by a solicitor of the bank, under the orders of the directors was submitted to the law officers of the Government, who inserted a provision to the effect that money should only be advanced by the bank upon certain securities to the extent of three-fourths of their value. That provision was very improperly altered when it came to be reconsidered by the bank authorities. Unfortunately the Government of India determined that the Act should be passed, not by themselves but by the Government of Bombay, a course which had led to all the evils of which he had to complain. The Act having been laid before the Legislative Council, Mr. Robertson, the solicitor for the Government, never called their attention to the objectionable alteration in the provision, which was so inconsistent with the interests of the shareholders. The Act was approved by the Governor in Council in July, 1863, and on being sent home received the approval of the Secretary of State and his Council. It made material alterations in the constitution of the bank as compared with the original Act of 1840, for it gave power to the directors to make advances to any amount to any individual on promissory notes, and on the security of shares in public companies, whether guaranteed or not. It also gave them power to increase the capital without the consent of the Government. The Act as first drawn contained bye-laws which restricted the operation of those powers, but these were struck out by the Legislative Council, a proceeding in itself reasonable, for otherwise they could not have been modified without a fresh Act. A power of making bye-laws was substituted, but that power was never enforced, the Government never taking the trouble to see that it was exercised. Another very proper provision, giving them the right of calling for accounts and inspecting documents, was allowed to remain a dead letter. Thus the Government permitted the passing of an Act which gave power of speculative transactions to any amount; and striking out the schedule of bye-laws they never required bye-laws to be made or called for accounts. The Act was no sooner passed than it was put into operation. Head quarters set the example, the branches rapidly followed, and a system of reckless banking, if banking it could be called, was commenced. Premchund Roychund, a cotton broker, who subsequently became a shareholder of the bank, and a promoter of railways, a man, indeed, mixed up in everything—*omnia novit Greculus esuriens*—was allowed credit to an almost unlimited amount, the power of increasing the capital being also acted upon. On the American War breaking out, and India becoming the source of our cotton supply, reckless advances were made without security, the only restriction placed on the secretary being practically evaded. He regretted also to have to state that the chairman of the bank, one of the Government directors, received allotments of shares by which he realised £37,000, Mr. Robertson, another Government director, being also implicated in similar transactions. Premchund Roychund obtained for himself loans to the extent of £420,000, and for others to the amount of £669,000, by which the bank ultimately lost £434,000. He also obtained for speculative purposes £295,000, the loss on which proved to be £130,000. The transactions he had so far described were of a curious character, to say the least of it; and the directors, not satisfied with the loss they had sustained, established a branch in Bombay itself. This was contrary to the charter, and it ought to have been checked by the Government, instead of which this step received the consent of the Governor in Council. In April, 1865, the directors came to a most extraordinary resolution, which was to advance from 50 per cent. to 175 per cent. of the premiums which the shares of the bank commanded. In some instances the premium was £200, of which the directors advanced £175. Such transactions were never before heard of in the history of banking. The result of them was a loss of not less than £134,716. On the 29th of April Mr. Blair resigned; and at this period the bank had lost £1,531,340 by operations of which the commissioners gave a summary in their report. A new phase of the history of the bank commenced in 1865, when the attention of the Government at home was directed to the transactions going on, although the Government of Bombay seemed to have been utterly blind to them, unless it had countenanced them throughout. On the 3rd of March, 1865, Sir Charles Wood wrote to Sir Bartle Frere expressing alarm at the possible consequences of the speculations, mentioning disagreeable rumours, praying that the affairs might be looked into, and urging how desirable it was that the Government should stand clear if anything went wrong. The advice given was very good, and, unfortunately, it had been required earlier to prevent loss. Sir Bartle Frere communicated with Messrs. Chapman and Lushington directing them to look into the affairs of the bank, which they did. There was a meeting of the directors, at which it was resolved that no constituent should be allowed a credit of more than £30,000 without the special sanction of three directors. That was all very well if it had been acted upon two years before; but the loss had been already sustained. The transactions were continued notwithstanding the resolutions, the secretary being Mr. Robinson, who had been a party to Mr. Blair's proceedings. At last a creditor at the bank, named Carnac, failed, and he owed the bank £177,168, but without security. There ensued a panic and a run on the bank, which had less cash in hand than safety required. Application was made to the Governor of Bombay, who telegraphed to the Viceroy, inquiring whether the Government might make an advance to the Bank, and what followed was important, as showing that the bank was regarded not only as a financial concern, but also as a political agent. The run on the bank ceased when it was found that it was to be supported by the Government, and the necessity for rendering pecuniary assistance never arose. The Governor-General had his attention called to the transactions, and he wrote to the Governor of Bombay desiring the Bombay Government to look after the bank, which he understood was making advances on shares, contrary to all banking customs and to the charter of the bank. The note from the Secretary of State of June, 1865, was referred to the Government directors, and the report of the Commission showed how they dealt with it. The facts supported the inference he had drawn that there was not only neglect on the part of the Government of Bombay, but that they did not obtain proper information in answer to the requirements of the Secretary of State and the Governor General. In September and October, 1865, the shares rose in the market, and might have been realised without the enormous losses which were subsequently incurred, but, unfortunately, the bank adopted what was called a policy of advance, and the interests of the shareholders were thereby sacrificed. On the 31st of March the Government directors reported that £79,000 had been realised, that £126,000 remained due, and that £1 6,000 had not been accounted for. It appeared that in April, 1835, Premchund made application to the Bank of Bombay and other banks for a loan of £250,000, offering certain securities, on which he put a nominal value. One of the Government directors called up on Sir Bartle Frere and spoke to him on the subject. According to the report of the Commissioners, Sir Bartle Frere sanctioned the advance, believing that the transaction was still going on, although, in his opinion, that ought to have been a reason for stopping it. As might have been expected, the securities turned out to be utterly worthless. This was not the only proof of the reckless way in which the business of the bank was conducted. The Governor-General had asked for information specifying the points upon which he desired to be informed, and after much delay the directors reported a loss by advances on shares alone amounting to £116,000, and a further loss by advances on promissory notes to one firm amounting to no less than £891,000. In 1869 the directors reported a total loss on their trading of £1,500,000, but a subsequent fuller investigation disclosed a loss of £1,889,933, involving ruin and desolation on all hands. The conduct of the directors of the bank was without doubt culpable, but no less culpable was the conduct of the Government, which by neglecting to make inquiries enabled the directors to circulate reports giving an altogether false colour to their transactions. Having thus pointed to errors of omission and commission in the conduct of the directors, he therefore asked a favourable consideration for the resolution he was about to propose. He knew he might be told that a favourable consideration meant an advance of money to recoup the shareholders for the loss they had sustained in connection with the business of the bank, and that such advance could only be raised by taxation. He admitted that this was the case, but contended at the same time that he had a right to ask some indemnification from the Government which had received a considerable portion of the money which was squandered by the bank. In 1864-5 the Government threw a considerable quantity of the land into the market, and he believed that a very large quantity of it was purchased by persons who subsequently turned out to be among the largest debtors of the bank, one alone of such persons purchasing to the extent of £400,000. (Hear, hear.) The taxation necessary to produce this indemnity would fall largely upon the people of Bombay, as the Government could not be held personally responsible; the only means of fixing the responsibility was by getting at the Government through the people. The hon. member concluded by moving that in the opinion of this House the case of the shareholders in the Bank of Bombay is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Colonel Barttelot, in rising to second the motion, expressed his belief that the case of the shareholders in the Bombay Bank not only deserved, but would receive, the sympathy and the consideration of the House. He had refrained from bringing their case before the House last year only because he could not at that time foresee any practical result. The transactions connected with the bank were as bad as any of which he had ever heard, and all the facts tended conclusively, to his mind at least, to show that the Government at Bombay were responsible for the action of the directors whom they placed in charge of the affairs of the bank. The bank was established in 1840 under a charter which for over twenty years worked well. But a change was made, and on the 13th of January, 1868, there was a frightful collapse. The Government thought the matter so serious that they sent out a Commission under Sir Charles Jackson, and of the two reports made by that Commission one only had been published. He would ask the hon gentleman what had become of the second report, for when a report which should be published was kept back the natural inference was that it contained something which it was desired to keep secret. (Hear.) Under the new charter speculations were made with this bank in all directions. In the meantime the Government were warned of what was going on, and the most emphatic warning sent to the Government from England, India, and Bombay were utterly disregarded. When Premchund, though hopelessly insolvent and a large debtor to the bank, applied for the loan of £250,000, Sir Bartle Frere, though aware of his insolvency and indebtedness, allowed him to have the £250,000 on the most worthless securities, and, as might have been expected, Premchund's connection with the bank involved the shareholders in a loss of something like £190,000. Not the slightest attempt was made to retrieve the fortunes of the bank, for when certain shares in which the bank was interested rose, no advantage was taken of the market to reduce the losses incurred. He therefore thought that the House had a right to ask for the favourable consideration of the case of the shareholders, many of whom were the widows and orphans of Government officials. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grant Duff regretted as much as the hon. gentleman opposite the misfortunes of the shareholders in the Old Bank of Bombay, and if the motion had been brought forward several years ago he would most probably have accepted it, substituting, perhaps, the word "anxious" for the word "favourable." To accept the motion now, after the affairs of the bank had received the most careful and most painful consideration from the Government, without its seeing any way to meet the wishes of the shareholders, would, he feared, be to excite false hopes, and so to inflict a new evil upon persons who had suffered enough already. If the motion meant anything, it meant that the Government of India should take a sum of money out of the pockets of the people of India, and put it into the pockets of the persons who lost money by the failure of the Old Bank of Bombay. But what defence could there be for such a proceeding? Was not the proposal an admirable illustration of the saying that A never saw B in distress without wishing C to relieve him? If the resolution had stated that the Bombay Government of six or seven years ago had acted very injudiciously as regards the bank, and that it was the bounden duty of the Home Government of India to take greater care to protect the interests of Government in those banks, then he would have said nothing against it. The motion, however, though not exactly a demand—for the hon. gentleman's resolution was as mild as his tone was courteous—yet it amounted to the expression of a wish for money which could not be honestly given. Why was this motion made in the House of Commons at all? It was notorious that no court of justice would decide in favour of the shareholders. Having no legal claim, they fell back on what they called a moral claim upon the people of India, £110,000 of whose money—far more than was lost by any single shareholder—was lost by the failure of this ill starred bank. The hon. gentleman said the Government of Bombay was responsible. But to whom was it responsible? The Government of Bombay was responsible, not to its fellow-shareholders, but to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council for looking after its own shares in the bank and its deposits with the bank. The Court of Directors had always set its face as a flint against giving any guarantee to Presidency Banks. In the year 1806 the Government of Bengal recommended it to establish a bank at Calcutta, the solvency of which was to be guaranteed by the Government. The Court, which had already rejected a similar proposal from Madras, again carefully reconsidered the whole question, and eventually refused to agree to the recommendation. The grounds of the directors' refusal were, first, a determination not to guarantee any bank; and, secondly, a dislike to being partners in any bank. On the latter ground they did not stand very firm, and gave the Government of Bengal a latitude to subscribe £100,000 to the capital of the proposed bank, if it could not be founded without that help; but on the former they stood perfectly firm. They would hear nothing of any guarantee. Nor did the Court depart from this wise policy in sanctioning the establishment of the Old Bank of Bombay. In the latter years of the bank's existence most of the directors were very inefficient, selected as they were, and must in the nature of things have been, from men who had no experience in banking; but they were put there to look after the heavy stake of the Government *qua* shareholder—not the interest of its fellow shareholders, who were represented by six directors of their own, able at any time to outvote the Government directors, and who as commercial men were likely to know more of commercial matters and to take the lead, as in fact they did. But it was attempted to fix responsibility on the Government, because the Act of Incorporation of 1840 entirely precluded the bank from being engaged in any business of an unsafe or speculative character. In the first place the fact was otherwise. The Act of 1840 left it open, for example, to discount any amount of bad bills. If the bank had had the misfortune to fall in the earlier years of its existence into the hands into which it fell in its latter, its ruin might have been antedated by nearly a quarter of a century. In the second place, even if the facts had been as alleged, it would not have supported the inference. The Government, even if it had made it impossible for the bank to discount bad bills—an impracticable feat—would only have done so in its own interest, or rather in the interest of those for whom it was acting—the great public of taxpayers not the little public of shareholders. Such being the state of things under the Act of 1840, was there anything in Act 10 of 1863—once so popular with the bank shareholders, but so much attacked after the event—or was there anything in the circumstances connected with its passing that altered the relations of the Government to its fellow shareholders? He thought not. And here let him pause to note a most strange fact—that the very people who wished for the legislation of 1863, accepted the new character, and took all the advantages under it including dividends at the rate of 12½ and 16 per cent., were actually coming whining to Parliament and complaining of the result of their own actions. There might be some ground for saying that the Bombay Government, or even then Secretary of State, should have so far distrusted the wisdom of the mercantile community of Bombay as to have forbidden the slightest relaxation in the terms of the old charter. But was it for the people who accepted the new charter to complain? Who was it who initiated the changes in the Act regulating the old Bank of Bombay? It was the Board of Directors, not the Government, who had prepared the draught Act—the solicitors to the direction of the bank, not the Government solicitors. Who was it who struck out of the original draught the words the absence of which afterwards led to so much mischief? Were they members of the Government?—were they appointed by the Government? They were not members of the Government; they were two commercial directors, Messrs. Scott and Fogg. They were appointed to be a committee for the preparation of the Act by the directors, not by the Government. Who was it who ratified the striking out of those important words? Was it the Government? No, it was a special general meeting of the shareholders, called on the 28th of November, 1861, not by the Government, but by the directors. It was not till after the affair had gone a very long way indeed that the Government had anything whatever to do with the matter, and when it did appear on the scene it erred, not, like the shareholders, who were "making haste to be rich," by commission, but by omission. He was not defending the Bombay Government, which, although it took the best banking advice within its reach—which was not saying much—failed to secure the interests of the people of India, which were represented by £120,000 embarked in the old Bank of Bombay; but its fellow-shareholders, who preferred go-ahead directors, and would have called the Government red-tapist and tyrannical if it had checked them sooner, were not the persons to cast stones at it. They were far more culpable; and if it was said that some of them were living at a distance, and could not exercise effectual control, might not the same thing have been said of hundreds and hundreds of persons who lost their money in the numerous great concerns which went crashing down here in England in 1866? The people at a distance were concluded by the acts of the people on the spot who were largely engaged in the wild speculations of the time; and the House must not forget that many of the Bombay Bank's shareholders were concerned in the very speculations that ruined them as shareholders. But, even as to those who had neither part nor lot in the wilder speculations, was it not true that persons who put their money into banks, if they were in their senses, made their arrangements accordingly? They expected high interest, but they did not expect security equal to that of the Funds or of other steady going investments. Much was made in all discussions of that kind of the losses of the widow and the orphan, but those were not the true friends of the widow and the orphan who encouraged them to get 16 per cent. for their money. There was another point in that question to which he thought the hon. member had hardly paid sufficient attention. Supposing even that a moral claim were made out for some persons, who would those persons be? Would they be those who happened to be the shareholders at the moment the bank broke, or would they be the persons who held shares of the old Bank of Bombay at this moment? He thought the hon. member would find that even if he succeeded in forcing the Government to commit the great wrong of robbing the people of India to pay the Bombay Bank shareholders, the persons benefited would consist largely of persons who had bought the shares for a mere song, on the chance of something being done by the Government. To sum up, it seemed to him that the Bombay Government was overtrustful and injudicious, as well as most unfortunate, but that, with regard to its fellow-shareholders, its conduct was *damnum sine injuria*. How was it that the commercial directors, who were twice as numerous as the Government directors, never found out the kind of man they had for a secretary? Each of the parties concerned—the Government of Bombay and the shareholders—had great powers, which powers, if properly exercised, might have saved the bank, and each party had neglected its respective duties; but the people of India had done no wrong, while they had lost a great deal; and the least reasonable course that could be proposed would be to compensate one of the guilty parties, not out of the pocket of the other—for nobody proposed to confiscate by Act of Parliament the property of the persons more or less connected with the Bombay Government who had to do with the misfortunes of the old Bank of Bombay—but out of the pocket of perfectly innocent persons, who had neither directly nor indirectly anything whatever to do with the whole transaction. He repeated that he was not defending the Government of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) The Government of Bombay was in 1866 in the hands of a man who knew well how to defend himself. He was defending nothing and nobody but the pockets of the people of India. Yet his hon. friend must remember that he was looking at these affairs after they had been examined and thrashed out by a commission which had sat for about a year. The Bombay Government, which had many other things to attend to, was looking at them while a great number of persons were interested in deliberately hoodwinking it, and while many more were as much blinded by sanguine hopes as were people in England at the very same time, and up to the great Overend-Gurney crash.

(To be Continued.)

JOHN TRUMAN'S DIARY.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

Monday, May 6, 1872.—The contents of the Duke de Persigny's fine house at Chamarande are to be sold off today, and another of the great fortunes of the Second Empire is about to be distributed in fragments. It was a very good business to serve the Second Empire, and Napoleon III. had a truly imperial way of rewarding his adherents. The Duc de Persigny was a faithful friend, not a wise one. His latest letters to his master were weak and pitiable: always foreboding disaster, yet giving no hint as to how it might be averted. He was himself a man of many griefs, domestic and otherwise; a flimsy person, both frivolous and dejected. He had been tried in every office, and in every office found wanting. But to the last he had an almost pathetic belief in his own wit, and seemed to think wit indispensable in a duke and a Frenchman. An English duke would have known better. No duller or more respected members of society than our British Graces. There are some smart things in the sale which takes place to-day, especially several authentic historical portraits. I have requested Bertrand to bid for one or two of them. The large estate in Britanny left by the Princess Bacciochi to the Prince Imperial is also privately announced for sale. The war does not seem to have had any effect on the price of land in France, though buyers are scarce. There were no bidders for Miss Howard's Chateau de Beauregard, which was put up on Thursday.

Tuesday, May 7.—Norton tells me that Mr. Gladstone has decided that Liberty shall be an article of exportation to the colonies free of duty. A Royal Commission, including Mr. Brassey, has been appointed to carry out this arrangement. Meantime, Lord Hartington will continue to forbid public meetings in Ireland; and Mr. Bruce has been so kind as to remit the sentence on three Liberal politicians who knocked the opinions out of Mr. Murphy at Whitehaven. I fancy that Norton sneered at the Government when he spoke of this, but I made him no answer. I suppose Mr. Gladstone and his friends know their own business best.

Wednesday, May 8.—Sir Japhet Fairservice observed rather drily that news has not been long in reaching us from Viceroy Baring and Company. He states that Lord Northbrook's first act in power has been to dismiss Mr. Cowan, Assistant-Commissioner of Loodianah, and to *remove* Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner at Umballah, from his employment. It was Mr. Cowan who quelled the sanguinary rebellion of the Kookas. It was Mr. Forsyth who approved his conduct in so doing. Lord Northbrooke, who was gifted with extraordinary genius and unexampled faculties of observation within a few hours after his arrival in Calcutta, instantly applied the red-tape rule to Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth, and gave them a taste of his administrative abilities which they will not readily forget.

General Grimmfunn, one of the Emperor of Russia's Aide-de-camps, has been talking to me about the British cemeteries at Sebastopol. It seems that he was formerly Governor of Kertch, and knows a good deal about the cemeteries. It is all nonsense, said he, to accuse our peasantry of desecrating your soldiers' graves. They would no more go near them than an English pumpkin would go willingly into a charnel-house. The true state of the case is that there are some monstrously shrewd English and American residents dotted about the Crimea. There are also many travellers who visit the Euxine in summer, and who are not indisposed to advertise themselves in letters to the newspapers. There are also a few local consuls, one of whom I know well, and who is most obligingly ready to help them in making themselves and himself conspicuous. All these persons have discovered that the "Crimean Cemetery" outcry is a popular and profitable outcry. You may have noticed that it comes up quite loud and clear every year about this time. No more gainful trade than playing on the heartstrings of the widows and orphans of heroes killed in battle. One lady sent seven hundred pounds to an active-minded resident to repair her husband's tomb; another active-minded resident got himself decorated with half the military orders in Europe. A consul in the neighbourhood acquired influence enough to get himself made a Consul-General, and three others have received promotion. One gentleman also, I understand, got hold of several thousand pounds in subscriptions a few years ago, and made a contract with a relative, who was so good as to do something suggested by a newspaper to the graveyards. When the Foreign Office wants to give a scrap of special service, and a pleasant tour at the public expense, to any friend of the clerks there, the friend is "dispatched to visit the cemeteries." From these and other circumstances which have come under my observation I am inclined to anticipate that you will receive periodical information of a painful character about your soldiers' graves, for many Parliamentary seasons yet to come. But there is not an iota of truth in these reports, I give you my word of honour: and, added the general with some warmth, Kotzebue, the Governor of Southern Russia, is a soldier; Strogonoff, his predecessor, was a soldier, and a knightly gentleman. They have always taken a chivalrous care of the military burial-grounds. It is a cruel and unjust aspersion of our national character to pretend anything whatever to the contrary.

I felt that the general spoke truly. Nevertheless, if the Foreign Office and the newspapers find any advantage in keeping up excitement on the subject, of course they will do so; and I should not be sorry if they would send my nephew on a special mission to the Crimea. He has been occupying himself a deal too much with home politics for some time. If I thought Granville was likely to have anything to do with the next appointment, I would ask him for it; but I do not know any of the clerks, and they, as the general hinted, manage these things in their own way.

Thursday, May 9.—I was at the Literary Fund dinner, and found several county members among the stewards, also that great author, the Duke of Devonshire. I went because it is always a prudent thing to keep in with the wits; and I was glad to see Lord Darnley with Mr. Henry Reeve holding a prominent place among them. I tried to get a seat near Barrington or Lansdowne, as I should have been glad to have their candid and experienced opinion on literature; but I was foiled, and found myself wedged in between two shabby individuals of sore feelings, who talked across me about the sad death of Mr. Dasent recently drowned at Oxford.

"When people remember," said the sensitive and ill-dressed individual on my right, "how often the great influence of the *Times* was abused as long as it had any influence, how boisterously it shouted for a bad cause, how mercilessly it was wont to baffle the last brave hopes of the helpless, and when they feel a natural indignation at the remembrance of such injustice from such power, they may perhaps also remember how heavily Mr. Walter and Mr. Dasent have been afflicted within the past year or two, and condone the offences which can harm no one any more."

"Yes," replied the sore and shabby person on my left, "these are things will not be mocked lest the scorner have this from an Unseen Hand:—'That he shall lie down in sorrow.'"

I was glad to get away early. I do not think I ever saw a dowdier crowd collected together. The noblemen scattered about looked like pearls upon fustian. When I heard the names of several great authors and looked at their owners, I rejoiced to think that I am not a great author, and have certainly a better tailor than any literary man I ever saw, except Lord Lytton.

Mr. Merry Ryder, of York, is dead—"much regretted by his horse and his mayor," observes Demurrer. He was many years in Parliament.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ..... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Indian Branch.—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.
Thomas A. Apcar, Esq. (Apcar and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants).
Honorable G. C. Paul, Officiating Advocate General.
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's Concession to the Army, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, of desired.

Yearly Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 reducible to English rate from date of arrival at Alexandria or Port Said, homeward bound.

For the whole term of Life.				For short Periods, viz.*				
Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40					
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
				50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of *a first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st Deceber 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned or any of the Agents.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each. An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Medical Officer at Bombay.—Dr. SYDNEY SMITH.

HOTELS.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,

(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK), and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their Establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship relying; at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM.
Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pouqona, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

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